The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ADDITIONAL TAX ON AGRICULTURE

Introductory Letters to Rebels.

GEN. BANKS MEETS WITH A REVERSE.

Next Day Whips Rebels.

LOSS HEAVY ON BOTH SIDES.

General Gillmore to be Transferred.

THE TAX ON STATE BANKS.

Col. Dahlgren's Body Not to be Found.

Internal Revenue Bill.

Salaries of Collectors and Assessors.

MARSHAL LAMON'S PERQUISITES.

Army and Navy Officers Confirmed

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

Tax on Agricultural interests.

Fernando Wood in the course of his speech to-day, intimated his purpuse to try to impose additional taxes on agricultural interests, believing commerce to be unduly charged.

Garfield makes good his Promise.

Mr. Garfield caused the two letters to which he referred in his speech replying to Long, to be read in the House yesterday. One was from Jno. G. Dawes, Voorhees' predecessor in Congress, and the other from Judge Eckert, of Southern Indiana, each introducing the bearer to General Breckinridge as one disgusted with his experience in the Union army, or with the party in power, and wishing to enter the Southern service. All favors rendered to him would be gratefully reciprocated by the writer. These letters were procured by a young man whom Garfield sent South as a spy with them as credentials. The letters were read to the House and several copies were carefully traced on tissue paper.

Mr. Voorhees, in response, said Mr. Davis was now on a bed of sickness, perhaps his last, but thta both he and Judge Eckart would soon, if physically able, speak for themselves.

Reverse to Gen. Banks' Army.

The following has been received at the Navy Department:

CAIRO, Ill., April 19, 1864.

Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy:

I have received private letters from Red River—one dated Grand Score, La., April 10th, and one dated Alexandria, April 12th, stating that the army under Gen. Banks met with reverses on the 8th, near Mansfield. Our army fell back to Pleasant Hill, and the next day the rebels attacked them and were handsomely whipped. Loss heavy on both sides. The Admiral, when last heard from, was about 40 miles above Grand Score. River low.

A. M. PENNOCK, Fleet Captain.

Col. Kuntz Promoted.

Col Kuntz of the 8th Ohio Cavalry, has been appointed Brigadier General at the special request of Gen. Grant, who desires him to command a cavalry division in Butler's department. Col. Kuntz has lately been in command of the cavalry bureau.

Unfounded Charges.

It is hardly necessary to say that McDougal's maudlin assault in Senate on Secretary Stanton's in relation to certain California land cases contains not a single word of truth.

Admiral Dahlgren's Return to his Fleet.

Admiral Dahlgren will return to the South Atlantic Squadron, of which he continues to be flag-officer, in a week.

General Gillmore and his Command.

The report that General Gillmore is to be relieved from the command of the army before Charleston is true and is not true. He will retain command of a bulk of the troops now serving under him, but in what field they will operate is a problem for the enemy to solve.

Taxing State Banks Circulation.

The delegation from New York and other banks now here, is not, as stated, working to defeat the national bank bill, though most of them are hostile to it.

Hon, Thaddeus Stevens' bill to prevent the depreciation of currency, by taxing the State bank circulation out of existence, is the principal cause of these gentlemen's visit. They had a protracted interview with the Senate Finance Committee yesterday, in which they represented that any violent measures with the State Banks would operate ruinously upon the business of the country. They also stated that Chase's proposition was to drive out of circulation one hundred and seventy millions of the State bank issues, to make room for three hundred millions of national bank issues, thereby increasing the aggregate currency of the country one hundred and thirty millions.

Exchange Negotiations About Concluded.

The negotiation with regard to the exchange of prisoners, will probably be concluded on a satisfactory base. The rebels have already conceded the point of treating all white officers alike, whether they have or have not had charge of colored troops.

Col. Dahlgren's Grave Found Empty.

The rebel Government promised to give up Col. Dahlgren's body, and has undoubtedly, as is believed by those at Fortress Monroe, who are best informed, been surprised and greatly disappointed that his grave was found empty.

Great Mortality Among Federal Prisoners.

Our Prisoners at Americus and Andersonville, in Georgia, are in a wretched condition. Their number is more than seven thousand. There are thirty-five deaths, on an average, daily.

Camp of Instruction at Yorktown.

A camp of instructive discipline has been formed at Yorktown, to be embraced within Gen. Smith's command.

The Internal Revenue Bill.

The House in Committee of whole to-day disposed of forty-five sections of the Internal Revenue bill. Most of the amendments were verbal or of slight importance. The maximum salary of Collectors was fixed, on motion of Mr. Pike, at four instead of six thousand dollars, as provided in the bill, or ten thousand inclusive of expenses. Assessor's salaries are fixed at fifteen hundred dollars, with one-half of one per cent. on excess of receipts over one hundred thousand dollars, or one tenth per cent. on excess over four hundred thousand dollars. After repeated attempts to increase the salaries of Ass't Assessors the figures of the bill they were fixed at three and a half dollars per day of ten hours, and three dollars additional for every hundred persons assessed.

An amendment prohibiting collectors from making use, for private advantage, of funds derived from collections and belonging to the United States, was accepted in substance on all hands, but was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means to put it in shape. Another amendment by Mr. Horton, embraces stringent provisions against fraud on the part of assessors.

It is noteworthy that, during the entire session, the attendance on the Republican side was unusually full, and that very few members of the opposition were in their seats, and of those few only a small proportion took any part, or appeared to take any interest in the proceedings.

General Slough's Administration.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War close a long report on the administration of General Slough in Alexandria, by saying: "As far as we are able to ascertain, the administration of General Slough has been characterized by energy, discretion, and a careful regard for the peace and good order of the community, and deserves and has received the commendation of the military authorities."

Ward H. Lamon's Emoluments.

The letters and documents from the First Comptroller in answer to Mr. Trumbulls's resolution, show that the fees and emoluments of Ward H. Lamon as Marshal of the District amounted, during the year 1863 to $14,858. The expense of clerk and deputies was $6228, the maximum salary allowed the Marshall is $6,000 and that he has in his hands and due the U. S. $2,610. The First Comptroller says that for the year the fees allowed the Marshal for food of prisoners was $32,706; and mileage allowed him for transmission of prisoners to Albany Penitentiary, was $8,900. He presumes these items are not included in the report made by Lamon.

Land Grant to the Pacific Railroad.

The bill which passed the Senate in aid of the railroad from Emporia, Kansas, to a point on the Union Pacific Railroad near Fort Riley, grants about eighty-three thousand acres.

Change of State Boundary Lines.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the bill allowing Wisconsin and Minnesota to change their Boundary line.

Officers Confirmed.

Among the confirmations to-day were: Jas. B. Steedman, Ohio, Major General; Alexander Shaler, New York, Jasper A. Maltby, Illinois, Joseph J. Bartlett, New York, and Joshua T. Owens, Penna., Brigadier Generals; Captain Thos. G. Craven and Captain Wise Redford, Commodores on active list.

A Strong Speech by Senator Foster.

Senator Foster's speech against Sumner's proposition to repeal the Fugitive Slave Act of 1793, in advance of the Constitutional amendment, was very strong, and excites much comment.

The Tax on Whisky on Hand.

Section fifty-one of Mr. Fox's bill fixing duties on distilled spirits will undoubtedly be reached to-morrow, when Mr. Washburne will renew his motion to tax the whisky on hand. The prospects are that there will be a vigorous and interesting fight over this old bone of contention. It is not improbable that Mr. Washburne's motion will prevail.

Unfounded Rumors.

All stories about Gen. Halleck resigning, or of difficulties between Secretary Stanton and Gen. Grant are utterly groundless.

Nothing Further from Louisiana.

The War Department has received nothing from Louisiana later than Captain Pennock's dispatch. General McClernand is in Texas. General Stone was dropped from the roll of Brigadiers two or three weeks ago, but an order mustering him out had not reached New Orleans.

Congressional Proceedings.

The House passed the Senate bill for the coinage of one cent and two cent pieces, of copper and zinc or tin. Mr. Washburne's emigration bill was read through this evening, and by general consent will be considered to-morrow evening. Mr. Harris introduced a bill in the Senate to-day for the taking of the census in 1865.

Dishonorably Discharged.

Colonel Stockton and Captain A. C. Stockton of the 8th Michigan Cavalry, have been dishonorably discharged for rendering false and fraudulent accounts against the Government.

FROM HARRISBURG.

STORMY SESSION IN SENATE.

Licenses in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Adjoining Boroughs,

Landings on Allegheny River.

SURVEYOR OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

EAGLE COTTON WORKS.

KIT CARSON GOLD MINING COMPANY.

High Street Church Property.

Pay Damages for Rebel Raids.

PAVING IN DUQUESNE BOROUGH.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 20.

In the House morning session there was a bitter fight on concurring in the Senate amendments to the Mercer and Butler Railroad bill. Conferred in. The Local Judiciary Committee reported a bill relative to the licenses in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and adjoining boroughs; also authorizing Wm. H. Ewing and Jacob Vandergrift to construct Landings on the Allegheny river. An act relating to the Surveyor of Allegheny county. Mr. Slack's corporation bill increasing the capital stock of the Eagle Cotton Works. Also a bill incorporating Kit Carson's Gold Mining Company.

In the afternoon session the Apportionment Bill was considered. The evening session concurred in the Senate Amendments requiring the Railroad Company to pay full cash value of the Church and lot on the corner of High and Wylie Streets, if viewers so decide, and then took up the Bill to pay the claimants for damages sustained by citizens in the border counties by rebel raids, and discussions ensued which lasted until after nine o'clock.

The Senate passed an act for paving and grading Duquesne Borough.

An Act to incorporate the Union Turnpike Road Company.

A bill making the Pennsylvania Railroad Company assume all damages as intimated by the Governor, arising out of the charge from the Allegheny and Freeport Railroad Co.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

GALLANT FIGHT AT PAINTSVILLE.

THE REBELS WHIPPED.

EXTENSIVE CAPTURES

A dispatch to the Cincinnat *Commercial*, dated Cutletsburg, (Eastern Kentucky) April 19th, states that Colonel Patrick, of the 14th Ky., reached there that morning with over one hundred prisoners, most of them captured at the battles of Paintsville, and Half Mountain on the Licking River.

Hodges' brigade attacked Colonel Gillespie's force, in Paintsville, on Tuesday, and was repulsed. The Colonel followed them as they retreated, and with four hundred of the 14th Kentucky, under Lieutenant Colonel Brown, and four hundred of the 39th Kentucky, under Colonel D. O. Miles, surprised them in camp, at Half Mountain, on the Licking River, on the 14th inst.; capturing seventy prisoners, two hundred horses, four hundred saddles, three hundred stand of small arms, their tents and equipage. They killed and wounded eighty-five. Colonel Clay is a prisoner, and his right eye shot out.

Colonel Gallup charged through the rebel camp with the Thirty-ninth Kentucky, mounted infantry, from the front, and Fourteenth Kentucky attacked in the rear. The rout was complete. Our mounted forces pursued; are still picking up stragglers. A large amount of stolen property was recovered and returned to the citizens from whom it had been stolen.

Our loss was one killed and four wounded.

An eye witness says the battle was severe, lasting five and a half hours. The rebel prisoners say they are the picked men of the rebel army. They were under command of Colonels Clay, Prentice, May and Johnson, numbering 1,000, well armed and equipped. Their train was scattered and wagons burned. These have been the most severe and successful fights in Eastern Kentucky.

From Cairo and Below.

DEPREDATIONS OF GUERRILLAS.

They Determine Plantations shall Not be Worked by Northern Men.

An Overseer Compelled to Dig his Own Grave and Negroes Bury Him.

CAIRO, April 19.—Ten men, wounded at Fort Pillow, were picked up a few days since from hiding places where they have been suffering since the battle, and were brought up to the Mound City.

Guerrillas made a raid recently upon a cotton plantation in Tensas, La., forty miles below Vicksburg, and captured a large number of mules and negroes, and carried off W. R. Allison, of Mattoon, Ill., and after getting to a safe distance they compelled him to dig his own grave, and then made the negroes bury him. This statement is derived from the superintendent of the plantations who arrived here and can be relied on.

The guerrillas along the river have determined that the abandoned plantations shall not be worked by Northern men.

The steamer Eclipse, from Cincinnati, reports having seeing about two hundred guerrillas at Hurricane Island, about forty miles above Smithland, where she was fired into.

The steamer Liberty was also fired into opposite Shawneetown. No damage was done in either case.

From North Carolina.

REBEL ATTACK ON PLYMOUTH.

Rebel Force 10,000 to 15,000 Strong.

The Union Tin-Clad Whitehead Sunk.

LAND ATTACK ON FORT GREGG

THE REBELS REPULSED THREE TIMES.

NO FEARS OF THE LAND ATTACK.

Our Naval Force Superior to the Rebels

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1864.

The following account of the recent attack on Plymouth, N. C., may be relied on:

Sunday last a large body of rebels moved down the Roanoke river upon Plymouth, accompanied by a flotilla, consisting of a ram and four other gunboats. Of these two were river boats, which escaped our forces when Plymouth was taken. The rest have been built since. The rebel force is variously estimated at three and at five brigades, between 15,000 and 25,000 men. As the fleet came to the line of the obstructions which form a part of the protection of Plymouth, it engaged the Union gunboat Whitehead, and it is said sunk her. At the same time a land attack was made on Fort Gregg, our furthest defensive work, about a mile above. This fort is under command of Col. Brown, of the 8th New York. His force is one company of that regiment and one of a Massachusetts heavy artillery. The enemy attacked him three times, and were repulsed with loss on each occasion. The Bombshell Union gunboat, which was in communication with him, was fired upon as she brought down his last dispatch to Plymouth, and had five men wounded.

General Wessel, an experienced officer, is in command of Plymouth. He was not taken by surprise, having been informed of the probable attack for some days, and with General Peck, the commander of that department, had taken measures to resist it. He had sent non-combatants away, and was apprised of the enemy's advance by his cavalry, who lost several men in killed, and brought in ten wounded in their skirmishing with the enemy's advance.

Our forces on the water consisted of the Whitehead, tin-clad, four guns; Miami and Eutaw each eight guns; the Bumbshell four, and the Lockwood three. The rebels were said to have thirty pieces of artillery, and one battery of thirty-two pounders from Lee's army. The last advices are to eleven o'clock Sunday night. No fears were entertained of the land attack. Three of our gunboats were driven off by the rebel iron-clad. The rebel flotilla would command the town from the river, but it will be seen that our naval force in guns is superior to the enemy's.

FROM NEW ORLEANS

FIGHT AT GRAND ENCORE

Advance of Gen. Banks' Forces.

THE ARMY IN EXCELLENT SPIRITS

REBELS BURNING COTTON.

Scrimmage at Pleasant Hill.

FREE STATE CONVENTION.

The steamer Liberty arrived at New York, April 20th, with New Orleans papers of the 14th. The *True Delta* has dates from Grand Encore to the 7th, and Alexandria to the 9th inst. Gen. Banks' headquarters were at Natchetoches. Capt. Conthors, of the gunboat Chillicothe, was killed by the guerrillas on the 5th. A slight skirmish took place at the Comple, on the 2d, ten miles above Grand Encore, between the rebel General Marmaduke's forces, numbering about 4,000, and the advance of Colonel Dudley's cavalry, in which we lost ten mortally wounded and seven slightly, including four officers. The loss of the enemy was much greater.

All was quiet at Alexandria. The river was still falling. There is no news of the battle reported via Chicago in the New Orleans papers. The battle is said to have occurred on the 8th, one day later than the above advices from Grand Encore.

The steamer Evening Star arrived at New Orleans on the 11th inst., from New York. The steamer Star of the South, from Portland, with the First and Second Maine cavalry aboard, and also arrived. The steamer Cassandra, from Portland, with another detachment of the same cavalry, had also arrived.

The quarantine regulations are to be rigidly enforced below New Orleans on and after the 1st of May.

The New Orleans *Times* has a letter from Alexandria, dated the 8th inst., stating that no special news had transpired. The army was in fine spirits and moving steadily upon Shreveport.

The crop prospects in Northern Louisiana, and Jackson were improving, excepting the wheat and corn crops, which are said to have been destroyed. At New Orleans the weather was warm and malaria plenty.

A letter from Alexandria, La., dated the 9th inst., says the rebels were burning all the cotton on the Red and Ouachita rivers. It was reported that the waters of the Red river had been turned down the bayou Pierre and the old channel for a hundred miles; also, that two brigades of Texas troops had got up and had some skirmishes. The United States troops continued to advance beyond Natchitoches on the 6th.

The New Orleans *Times'* letter from Baton Rouge, on the 8th, says: On Wednesday last our advance cavalry had a small scrimmage at Pleasant Hill, within five miles of Shreveport, in which we had a few men wounded, and the enemy about the same number. Again, on Thursday morning, another fight took place about five miles above Natchitoches. Our troops were driving in, but rallied, when the enemy had to retreat, with a small loss. Our loss was—killed and wounded.

The Free State Convention is fully organized for business. Some thirty refugees from Red river had arrived at New Orleans.

TRAITOROUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Indiana Copperheads and Rebels.

An Ex-Congressman to an Ex-Vice-President.

THE LETTERS READ IN CONGRESS.

Fluttering in Democratic Ranks.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN INDIANA COPPERHEADS AND THE REBELS.

It will be remembered that General Garfield, in the course of his speech in Congress, in reply to Long, referred to letters obtained by Rosecrans' spies, from prominent Indiana Democrats; one of them by Davis, a member of Congress, to John C. Breckinridge, written shortly before the battle of Chickamauga. At the time Holman and other Democrats were very noisy in demanding the name. General Garfield produced the letters on Tuesday, in Congress, and made a very decided fluttering in the Democratic ranks thereby. The following are the copies:

"ROCKHILL, IND., July 14, 1863.

"*Major-General John C. Breckinridge:*

"DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in recommending to your favorable acquaintance the bearer, Mr. Rankins, of Greencastle, in this State. Mr. Rankins wishes to visit the South, and not be subjected to any danger from a trial. Mr. Rankins was connected with the Union army for some months, as Quartermaster of the 10th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, but resigned immediately after the evacuation of Corinth, Miss., by your forces, and has had no sympathy or connection with the army since. Any duty that he may agree to perform, you may rely upon it that it will faithfully be done. Any favor shown him will be reciprocated by me whenever any opportunity offers.

"I am, General, yours with much respect,

(Signed) "JOHN G. DAVIS."

"GREENCASTLE, IND., July 1, 1863.

"DEAR SIR—I take this method of introducing to your favorable attention Mr. Oliver Rankin, a resident of this place. Mr. Rankin wishes to enter the service of the South in some capacity, so that he can be of some assistance to your cause. I can safely recommend him to you as an energetic and faithful man, in any capacity you may place him, and I know that he can be valuable assistance to you. Mr. Rankin was for some time connected with the Union army, but became disgusted with the party in power, and resigned in consequence thereof. Any favor shown him will, I am satisfied, never be betrayed.

"I am, general, very respectfully,

(Signed) "Your obedient servant,

"D. R. ECKELS.

"To Gen. Jno. C. Breckinridge, C. S. A."

John G. Davis was the Democratic Congressman from Voorhees' district for eight years, and Eckles has been Circuit Judge of the same district. Voorhees made an exceedingly lame effort at reply, saying that he knew nothing of the case, and would therefore say nothing; then going on to endorse both the writers as "patriotic and able," calling attention to the fact that the letters presented were only copies. He did not, however, deny their authenticity, though Garfield told him he would be very glad to have him do so. Garfield stated that the letters were obtained by a spy, professing to be a rebel, and thus gaining their confidence, who afterwards used them to carry him through the rebel lines. General Garfield is prepared with ample proof of their authenticity.

FROM NEW YORK.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

The Danish War.

The Siege of Sonderberg and Duppel Continues.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION SETTLED.

Maximillian Accepts the Crown.

Favorable Budget from Mr. Gladstone.

Reduction of Duty on Corn and of Income Tax.

Alleged Kidnapping of Irishmen by the United States.

THE CASE OF LAIRD'S RAMS.

Foreign Markets.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The steamer Australasian arrived at this port to-night from Liverpool on the 9th via Queenstown on the 10th. The steamer City of Baltimore arrived at Liverpool on the 7th.

The bombardment of Sonderburg and Duppel continues vigorously.

The Mexican question has been settled. Maximilian will accept the crown on the 10th and sail a day or two afterwards.

Gladstone's budget is favorable, as it reduces the income tax and the sugar and insurance duties.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Sales for the week amounted to 40,000 bales, including 25,000 to speculators and 7,000 for export. The market is quiet at a decline in prices of 1/4@1/2d, chiefly in middling and lower grades; sales to-day estimated at 6,000 bales, the market closing quiet and unchanged. The following are the closing authorized quotations: New Orleans Middlings, 26 3/4d; Mobile, 26 3/4d; Uplands, 26d. The stock of cotton in port amounts to 308,500 bales, including 29,000 bales of American.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market closing dull with a downward tendency.

Liverpool Breadstuffs are generally dull, and Wheat is easier. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. and Biglard, Athayer & Co. report Flour very dull, and the prices nominal. Wheat inactive, with a partial decline; sales of winter red at 8s 6d. Mixed Corn is quiet and steady. White sells at 32s.

LIVERPOOL.—Messrs. Bault, English and Brandon report Petroleum quiet and steady. 10 1/2d has been refused for Crude.

The efforts to float the Steamer City of New York on the 7th and 8th insts, were unsuccessful. Her position is unchanged, and a new effort is preparing.

The Captain of the United States steamer Kearsage, in a letter to the Marquis of Chauricarde, defends himself from remarks made by the Marquis in Parliament, and denies that he ever enlisted men, but on the contrary says the Kearsage has more than her complement.

Mr. Gladstone presented a favorable budget to Parliament. The expenditure was more than one million pounds. Under the estimate, the surplus is over two million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds. The estimate surplus for next year is three million five hundred thousand. He asks to reduce the duty on Corn from 1s. per quarter, to 3d. a hundred weight. The income tax by 1d. on the pound. The duty on high class sugars 5s. 5d. and on lower sorts, 3s. 4d. and the duty on insurance of stocks is 3s. to 1s. 6d., but there was some grumbling in the sugar trade.

Mr. Layard, in reply to inquiries, said the English Consuls confirmed the account of kidnapping Irishmen in New York and Boston, and Lord Lyons had made representations to the American Government, and an answer was expected.

The Attorney General made explanations as to the Commission sent to Egypt to take the evidence as to Laird's rams, and the Commission was returnable on the 15th of May, when the crown would proceed with the case with all possible dispatch.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Union Disaster in Louisiana.

The Third and Fourth Divisions of the Thirteenth Army Corps Badly Cut Up.

Our Loss about 2,000.

The Nineteenth Army Corps Check the Enemy.

Gen. Ransom Wounded---Capt. E. Dickey, of Ottawa, Ill., Killed.

Chicago Mercantile Battery Lose their Guns, Four Officers and Twenty-two Men.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.]

GRAND ECORE, La
ON RED RIVER, April 10, 1864.

I have very bad news to write you. We have met with a severe disaster.

Our cavalry had been driving the enemy for two days, but in the forenoon of the 8th instant they sent back word for infantry support. Gen. Ransom, in command of the 3d and 4th divisions of the 13th Army Corps, was ordered to send forward a brigade, and did so. At noon he was ordered to send up all of the 4th division, and went with them. After advancing about five miles from where the 3d division of his command and the 19th Army Corps were encamped, the rebels made a stand, and our line, consisting of only 2,400 infantry, was formed in a belt of woods, with an open field in the front, and the enemy in the woods on the other side. General Stone (of Ball's Bluff fame), Chief of General Banks' staff, was on the field, and took direction of the movements. General Ransom was in favor of advancing only in a force, but his wish was disregarded.

We were five miles from our reinforcements, with thick woods behind them, through which ran a narrow road, completely filled with wagon trains, and making an orderly retreat impossible.

After keeping up a skirmish firing across this open field for about an hour, the enemy advanced upon us in overwhelming numbers—probably not less than ten thousand strong. General Ransom got all his available troops to the front and opened on them. The enemy lost heavily, but they advanced steadily, and soon made our cavalry give way, and the infantry fell back. In a few moments the enemy pressed us so closely, and the panic of the cavalry was so demoralizing that the retreat became a rout. The General tried hard to rally the men, but finding it impossible without reinforcements, he made every effort to save the artillery. It was with much labor in getting the Chicago Mercantile Battery off safely that General Ransom was severely wounded in the leg, and Captain Cyrus E. Dickey, his Adjutant (son of Judge Dickey, of Ottawa, Ill.) was instantly killed by being shot through the head. Our loss was large—probably about 2,000. The Mercantile Battery lost all their guns, and Captain White is a prisoner, Lieutenants Thorp and McBride killed, and the loss of the battery in killed and captured is thirty. The battery boys lost all their clothing. One hundred and ten of them returned to camp after the disaster.

While the 4th division was falling back in disorder, the 3d division, numbering only 1,800 men, came up and was immediately routed. This was after Gen. Ransom had been wounded and taken to the rear. Finally the 19th Army Corps, with 7,000 men, came up, formed a line, checked the enemy, and held them until we got all our trains off except that of the cavalry.

It has been a terribly unfortunate affair, but no one here attaches the least blame to General Ransom, who acted under orders, and, until disabled, did all that any officer could do under the circumstances; but with an overwhelming force to contend against, and no reinforcements, what could be expected but just such a rout?

The whole army is now falling back here, where it must wait to reorganize before proceeding further towards Shreveport.

It is at present impossible to obtain a list of the casualties. These you will receive as soon as possible. HAWKEYE.

XXVIIITH CONGRESS---FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to amend section eight of an act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," approved September 2d, 1789. The bill forbids Government officers and agents from purchasing lands sold under the confiscation and tax laws.

Mr. Harris introduced a joint resolution in reference to the taking of the census for 1865. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, called up the bill making additional grants of land to aid in the construction of a railroad and te legraph linein Kansas, which was passed.

The subject of appointing a committee of conference on the Montona bill came up and was debated by Wilkinson, Hendrick and Trumbell. The morning hour expiring, the bill was laid over.

The bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave law came up in order.

Mr. Foster addressed the Senate in support of the bill as amended by Mr. Sumner.

After a lengthy debate on the Fugitive Slave Law, between Mr. Doolittle and others, the Senate went into Executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, from the Committee on Uniform Weights and Coinage, reported the Senate bill providing for a new cent coinage, composed of ninety-five parts of copper and five parts of tin and zinc, and two cent pieces of the same composition. The bill was passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill providing republican governments for States usurped and overthrown by the rebellion.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SITE FOR A NAVY YARD.

Indian Troubles in Arizonia.

Chance for New Military Organizations.

Heavy Artillery will be Accepted.

The Bounty to the Nine Months' Men.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have under consideration the subjects of marine engines and a site for a navy yard for the repair of iron-clads.

Major Willis, in an official dispatch, dated at Fort Whipple, Arizonia, says: "The people of this section are very much excited with regard to the Indian disturbances—so much so that during a visit to the mines I noticed men working with arms beside them, and it is not considered safe to leave their dwellings without them. Unless immediate steps are taken to quell these Indians, it will be a serious detriment to the prosperity of the territory."

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Secretary of War has ordered that new regiments of heavy artillery, that they may be organized and filled up to a legal standard of 1,738 officers and men within the period of twenty days from this date, will be received and credited. If the regiments are not full in or before the 10th of May, the recruits will be put into other artillery or infantry organizations. This order will not postpone the draft, but with such troops as may be raised prior to the draft, will be deducted from the quota for draft.

The report from the Senate Military Committee by Lane, of Indiana, adverse to the House Bill for paying a bounty of $25 to men who serve nine months men, represents that the Governor of Pennsylvania exceeded his authority in promising to pay a bounty of $25 to men enlisted under the call of the President of August 4th, 1863, for 300,000 militia for nine months, and that the War Department ordered the discontinuance of further enlistments on learning of the Governor's action; that by mistake of the mustering officer there were 2,934 men of Vermont regiments who also received the bounty in addition to the 18,887 of Pennsylvania militia. It would require to pay the remaining 61,187 militia the sum of $100,557.175, the payment of which is required as a gratuity, no such bounty having been promised. It is held that the Government should not repeal its own wrongful acts to its injury. It is claimed that no hardship can result because higher local bounties were given them than the Government ever offered.

Splendid Victory in Louisiana.

General Smith Retrieves Stoneman's Reverse.

2,000 Prisoners and 20 Guns Captured.

The Rebels Completely Routed.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The *Evening Journal* publishes extracts from private letters from members of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, dated April 12th, to the effect that on the day after the recent disaster to the 13th Army Corps, Gen. A. J. Smith, with the 16th Army Corps, engaged the enemy and defeated them, capturing 2,000 prisoners and 20 cannon.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 20.

Gold firmer at 168. Stocks lower.

Chicago & R. I.	112 3/4	Harlem	205
Ill. Cen.	132	C. P. & Q.	97
M. S. Guar.	127	C. & I.	111
N. Y. C.	234	A. & T. H.	67
Canton	48	Pitts & Ft. W.	111 1/2
Reading	188	Toledo & Wabash	70 1/4
Hudson	131	C. & N. W.	50
Erie	176 3/4	Miss 6s	69
G. & C.	122	1 year certificates	98
Clev & Toledo	145	2-20 Coupons	110 1/2

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

Stocks irregular:

Penna. 5s	93 1/2	Penna. R. R.	70
Morris Canal	80	Gold	1.7
Long Island	48	Reading R. R.	78

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, April 20.

Cotton dull at 78c.

Flour active and 15@20c better; sales of 1400 bbls at $7,05@7,20 for State, $7,90@8,10 for Ohio, and 8@8 1/2 for Southern.

Wheat is 1@2c better; Chicago Spring, $1,72@1,76, $1,75@1,75 for Milwaukie Club, and $1,72@1,84 for Red.

Corn has an advancing tendency; 30,000 bush sold at $1,32.

Pork heavy at $26 for new Mess.

Lard firm at 13 3/4@14c.

Whisky dull at $1,10@1,12 1/2.

Petroleum dull and unsettled; Crude, 30@40c; Refined in bond, 56@58c; Free 60@63c.

Receipts of Flour, 7182 bbls.

Wheat, 1000 bushels.

Corn, 15,910 bushels.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 20.

FLOUR.—Firmer under the news from New York, and buyers came in the market at $6 25@6 30 for superfine, but holders withdrew and asked $6 70@7 00.

WHEAT—Firmer, and in good demand. Red advanced to $1 40@1 42, and white to $1 50@1 52.

CORN—Irregular, and shelled in better demand from Government Contractors, and sold at $1 06@1 08; ear dull at $1 00@1 03, distillers buying but sparingly.

OATS—Advanced to 83c, and there is a good demand.

WHISKY—Unsettled; $1 08 was offered but $1 10 @1 15 was asked. A small lot was disposed of at $1 09.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; bacon, bulk meats, mess pork and lard dull, and prices nominally unchanged. Sugar cured hams have advanced to 18 1/2c.

GROCERIES—Firm. There is a good demand for sugar, but not much doing in coffee.

GOLD—Declined to 165@166.

SILVER—Declined to 154@156.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

BREADSTUFFS—Are dull and prices are rather drooping; the export demand for Flour is extremely limited, and only one thousand bbls Extra Family were disposed of at $7 75@8 25 per bbl, and small sales of Superfine at $7.

RYE FLOUR—Is steady at $7 50 and Corn Meal at $5 75.

WHEAT—Has declined 2@3c; sales of good Red at $1 78@1 80, and White at $2 00.

RYE—Commands $1 05.

CORN—Is more abundant; sales of 2,000 bush Yellow at $1 31.

OATS—Steady at 88@90c. 2,000 bush Malt sold at $1 70.

SEEDS—Clover seed ranges from $7 25@7 50 and Flax seed from $3 35@3 37 1/2.

COTTON—Dull at 80@81c.

OILS—The only activity is in Linseed which sells freely at $1 62. In Petroleum there is no change.

PROVISIONS—Are held firm.

WHISKY—Has declined and is dull at $1 20.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL.

DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,

ja29:1y | No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street,

PITTSBURGH.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW.

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E. GLEASON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

Ohio street, between Chestnut and East lane,

de21:1y Allegheny, Pa.

WALL PAPER,

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES,

and OIL CLOTHS.

Latest styles direct from the manufacturers, for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES, AT

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,

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E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

FEATHERS.—

A prime article of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

R. H. KING,

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,

EXAMINATIONS AT CLOSE OF TERM.

ANNUAL ADDRESS TO THE SOCIETY OF INQUIRY.

Addresses of the Graduating Class.

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS.

Interesting Ceremonies.

The usual examinations at the close of each term in this Institution began on Monday morning, and continued morning and afternoon, until Wednesday at 10 o'clock. These examinations were highly creditable to the students and their instructors, and to the church to which they belong. On Tuesday evening the Rev. W. P. Breed, pastor of the West Spruce Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, delivered the annual address before the Society of Inquiry, taking for his subject "Earnestness," which was treated ably and in a manner to interest the audience. At the close of the examinations a very able and appropriate address was delivered to the graduating class by the Rev. Dr. Howard, of the Second Presbyterian Church, of this city, on "The Causes of Imperfect Success in the Ministry."

Last evening the concluding exercises of the annual exhibitions of the graduating class took place in the Second Presbyterian Church, Dr. Howard's, corner Penn and Irwin streets. The large church was filled to its utmost capacity by the friends of the Seminary, and the greatest interest was manifested in the exercises of the evening. The exercises were commenced by prayer and singing, after which several members of the graduating class delivered orations, not exceeding ten minutes in length. The several speakers acquitted themselves most creditably, both as regards the manner and matter of their discourses.

The first speaker was Luther M. Belden, of New Boston, Mass. Subject: "*Infallible Word.*" The argument of the speaker was that all that was of value to man in the present and future hung upon the perfect and complete infallibility of the word of God. It must have no variableness nor shadow of change. If it is not infallible, then nothing is infallible, and immortality a dream, and heaven and hell a fable. There is no infallible church nor infallible reason, but the temporal and eternal destiny of man demand an infallible Word.

Cyrus H. Dunlap, of New Castle, Penna.,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Borah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1864.

Publication Office, No. 76 Fifth Street, Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

Terms of the Commercial.

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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Mail subscribers (311 issues).....$8.00

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Per year (52 issues).....$1.50
In Clubs of 20.....1.00
Payable in advance.

Address
THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Removal of the Commercial Office.

The office of the DAILY COMMERCIAL has been removed to the adjoining building, No. 76 Fifth street, directly opposite Postoffice. The Counting Room is on the first floor, where all business matters will be transacted.

Favorable Indications.

Responsive to the stern demands of the country, Congress has turned in earnest to the consideration of measures of vital importance. The House has adopted a resolution providing for a recess each day, except Saturday, from half-past four to seven o'clock—the morning session to be devoted to the Internal Tax Bill. Its passage at an early day is not doubted. Under it, according to the estimate of some who may be regarded as rather sanguine, a revenue of three hundred millions a year will be raised. Intimately related to this Bill is the Tariff Bill, soon to be reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, and from which an additional hundred million is expected.

The resolution offered by Mr. ARNOLD, and adopted in the House by a vote of sixty yeas to forty-six nays, indicates the temper and purpose of that body on the question of revenue and taxation. It declares it to be the imperative duty of Congress to raise the taxes so as largely to increase the revenue, and that the subjects of additional taxation should be luxuries, whether imported or of domestic production. Another resolution, adopted by the same vote, declares in favor of taxing bank circulation, so as to prevent their excessive issue, which is declared to be the cause of the present general depreciation of paper currency.

These are auspicious indications, and will, we have no doubt, be followed by corresponding action.

Congress is manifestly behind the people, however, in whatever relates to taking up resolutely all the burthens of this war for existence. Its patriotism is not equal to theirs—its courage is less—it does not perfectly reflect the popular will. We think we discern evidences of demagogueism in the halting timidity of members, who seem to be questioning their chances for re-election, instead of going forward boldly with the sole thought of the integrity and faith of the country. Unless we misinterpret the popular heart, the member who thus halts, with more thought for himself than the country, misconceives entirely what will constitute a valid claim to a re-election. Although there may be men among the voting population with narrow, unpatriotic views, who would counsel a course in conformity with their selfishness, the member who listens to such counsels sacrifices the support of that larger and more influential class who take a broader and more patriotic view of affairs, and who concede that there is no permanent, individual property that is not closely joined to the nation's honor and welfare.

Garibaldi in England.

One of the marked events of the day is the appearance of the great leader of European Democracy in England. The ovation tendered him by the authorities and citizens of Southampton exceeded in enthusiasm and profound agitation anything that has been witnessed in Europe for many years. He arrived in the Ripon on Sunday morning, and, notwithstanding the sacredness of the day, multitudes flocked to the dock to welcome him. All classes of society vied with each other to do honor to the eminent representative of Italian democracy. The bells of the churches were ringing; flags were flying from every window, and the popular heart was stirred to its lowest depth. Even those papers which have heretofore eagerly embraced every opportunity to malign and abuse him, now call him "the foremost of all the idols of the popular heart." The reception every where accorded to the Italian patriot was most hearty and thoroughly earnest. Addresses by the Mayor of Southampton were made to Gen. Garibaldi in the most cordial and flattering terms. He assured him that his name was a household word in Great Britian. Everywhere the people had heard of his patriotic deeds and the noble efforts he had made to achieve the independence of his country. The General was deeply affected by the address as well as the tumultuous greetings of the people. In reply he said that it was not the first time that he had received proof of the sympathy of the English nation. Had it not been for their help in 1860, it would have been impossible to have accomplished what had been done in Southern Italy. The English people had provided him with arms, men and money, and what they did was worthy of the eternal gratitude of the Italian people.

What his plans and purposes are in England at this particular juncture has not been announced. But, wherever and whenever he speaks, it is in the interest of universal liberty.

It is intimated that the illustrious patriot contemplates a visit to the United States. His reception here will be as hearty and genuine as in England, for the fires of liberty burn brightly in the hearts of our people, and they cannot fail to feel and express admiration for one whose life has been given to the defense and dissemination of liberal views and human freedom.

The Decision in the Alexandra Case.

The Alexandra case has been decided against us and virtually in favor of the right of the rebels to build and fit out in British ports pirate vessels to prey on our commerce. The grounds of the decision are not given. Though this decision is against us in every vital respect, there is at least one thing settled, and England must be bound by it. She will have no reason to complain if in the course of events her commerce suffers from men-of-war fitted out in our ports. She is not sufficiently removed from the contingency of war to render this view of the subject interesting or improbable. The decision will return to plague the Crown in many ways that will teach a bitter lesson, and enforce the British idea of neutrality and justice.

Whether the decision is to be followed by permission to the rebel rams and iron-clads, now held in embryo by PALMERSTON, to depart, remains to be seen. A more stringent enactment by Parliament to counteract this unfriendly decision may follow. The subject is one of vast importance to this country at the present moment, and ultimately of not less importance to England herself.

THE NEW COINAGE.—The Senate bill establishing a new coinage for cents lies in the Ways and Means committee room, and it will probably lie there for the session. There is a nickel mine in Pennsylvania, and the bill proposes to coin one and two cent pieces from a cheaper material, but Mr. Stevens, the chairman of the committee, was never yet known to permit anything to pass through his committee injurious to anybody in Pennsylvania.

THE GREAT EASTERN AND THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The Liverpool *Albion* says: "The Great Eastern has been taken up by GLASS, ELLIOT & Co., for the purpose of laying the cable between England and America. When the cable is laid the proprietors of the Great Eastern are to receive £50,000 in paid-up shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. It is not intended to lay the cable till next spring.

THE BALTIMORE FAIR.—This fair was opened on Monday with perfect success. The ceremonies were imposing and very largely participated in. The remarks of Mr. LINCOLN we have already given. The prospect is favorable for great success.

The President has approved the act authorizing the people of Nebraska to form a Constitution and State Government. It is, therefore, a law.

The New Banking Bill.

The passage by the House of Representatives of the new National Banking Bill, and by the Senate the Gold Bill, both of which will, it is believed, soon become laws, is relied on to have a favorable effect on the monetary affairs of the country. The first named measure is one of the very first importance; and though practical men disagree on some of its provisions, its good features are universally admitted. It confines the entire notes for circulation issued under this act not to exceed $300,000,000, not more than one-sixth of them to be of less denomination than five dollars; small notes to cease after the resumption of specie payments. Every association may charge on any loan or discount interest at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum. The places of redemption St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaulkie, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Albany, San Francisco and Portland. Each association shall select an association in either of the cities above named, at which it will redeem its circulating notes at par. But no association is to be relieved from its liability to redeem its circulating notes at its own counter at par. No association shall have a less capital than one hundred thousand dollars, nor more than two hundred thousand dollars if in a city of more than fifty thousand inhabitants. Nothing in this bill is to be construed to exempt the market value of shares in any of the associations from State or corporation taxes. The shareholders of each association founded under this act, and of each existing bank or banking association which may accept the provisions, shall be held individually responsible, equally and rateably, and not one for another, for all contract debts and engagements of such associations to the extent of the amount of their stock therein at the par value, in addition to the amount invested in shares, excepting the shareholders of any banking association having not less than five millions of dollars actually paid in as its capital stock, shall be liable only to the amount invested in their shares. Any State bank may become a national association by the name prescribed in its organization certificate. The bill is similar to that heretofore acted upon by the House. Nothing in the act is to be construed to prevent the taxation by the States of the capital stock of banks the same as the property of other money corporations, for State or municipal purposes; but no State shall impose any tax on such associations' capital circulation or dividend at a higher rate than the taxations imposed by such States on the same amount of moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens. Provided, That no State tax shall be imposed on any part of the capital stock of such association invested in the United States bonds deposited as security for their circulation.

The opinion is expressed confidently that the Senate will concur promptly in the action of the House on this bill, and that it will speedily become a law.

Our Sympathy with Mexico.

At a private dinner in New York, on Saturday, to Senor REMORO, and a number of distinguished Mexicans, the Hon. Mr. BEEKMAN presided, and among the guests were WM. CULLEN BRYANT, Mr. GEORGE FOLSOM, and many other well known men of character. President JUAREZ, General URAGA, "the poets of Mexico, ALANCON, HEREDIA, CORPIO, CALDRON," JULIAN NAVARRA, the brave Mexican Surgeon General, and many other toasts were received with great cordiality. Mr. BRYANT spoke as follows:

"We of the United States have constituted ourselves a sort of police of the New World. Again and again we have warned off the highwaymen and burglars of the Old World, who stand at the head of its Governments, styling themselves conquerors. We have said to them that if they attempted to pursue their infamous profession here they did it at their peril. But now, when this police is engaged in a deadly conflict with a band of ruffians, comes the Frenchman, knocks down an unoffending bystander, takes his watch and purse, strips him of his clothing, and makes off with the booty. This act of the French monarch is as base, cowardly and unmanly as it is criminal and cruel. There is no person acquainted even in the slightest degree with the political history of the times who does not know that it would never have been perpetrated had not the United States been engaged in an extensive and bloody war within their own borders. There is a proverbial phrase used by lawyers, who say of a purchaser of land who does not obtain a perfect and unstained title, that 'he has bought a lawsuit—paid out his money for a controversy in the clouds. We may say of this Maximilian of Austria, that, in accepting the crown of Mexico from the hands of Napoleon, he has accepted, not an empire, but a quarrel—a present quarrel with the people of Mexico, and a prospective quarrel with the people of the United States. The rule of a branch of the Austrian family will be no less hateful to the Mexicans than that of the Austrian monarch is to the inhabitants of Venice. Its yoke will be hated because it is a foreign yoke, laid upon their necks by strangers; it will be hated because it is imposed by violence; it will be hated because that violence was accompanied by fraud; for never was there a more shallow and transparent deception than that of the convocation of notables, from whom Napoleon pretended to receive the supreme dominion over Mexico. There, as to rebellions of this new Emperor with the United States, does any one suppose that they can possibly be amicable? Does any one suppose that, after our civil war is ended, as it soon will be, the numerous armies which it has trained to adventure, and made fond of military life, will all remain quietly at home when the cause of liberty and independence in Mexico demands their aid? Does any man doubt that whatever be the course taken by our government, they will cross the Mexican frontier by thousands, to take part in favor with the people of that country? The party of liberty in Mexico will then have its auxiliaries close at hand, in a continuous region, while the succors which the despot will need to protect his usurped dominion will be far away beyond the Atlantic."

THE MAXIMILIAN DIFFICULTY.—There seems to be contradictory statements in relation to the acceptance of the Mexican throne by the Archduke MAXIMILIAN. One account has it that difficulties had arisen at the last moment touching his definitive acceptance of the conditions relative to his eventual rights of succession to the Austrian throne. The Archduke consented to renounce his rights, but the Archduchess CHARLOTTE is said to have offered serious objections to that step. Fresh negotiations have commenced. The journey of the Archduchess CHARLOTTE to Vienna, is said to have some reference to this circumstance. Another account says that the very latest news by the Saxonia states that the difficulties about the acceptance of the Mexican Crown by the Archduke MAXIMILIAN have been solved by a compromise with the Emperor of Austria, and the Archduke will shortly proceed to Mexico. *La France*, of Paris, believes itself able to state that the Courts of London, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Spain and France have agreed to recognize the Emperor of Mexico as soon as his accession shall have been notified to them.

HORRIBLE BARBARITIES.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from Jefferson City, states that on the night of the 12th inst. the notorious bushwhacking gang of Shumate and Clark went to the house of an industrious, hard-working German farmer named Kuntz, who lived some twenty-five to thirty miles from the mouth of Osage river, and demanded his money. Kuntz had saved some money for the express purpose of sending for his family to come over from the old country to obtain a home in this new home. He stoutly denied having any cash, but the fiends not believing him, or perhaps knowing that he did have some money, deliberately took down a wood-saw, which was hanging up in the cabin, and *cut his left leg three times* below and four times *above the knee, with the saw*. Loss of blood, pain and agony made the poor fellow insensible, and he was unable to tell where the money was concealed. His mangled body was found next day, life extinct. A boy who lived with him, succeeded in making his escape, terror-stricken to give the alarm. After leaving Kuntz's the gang went to an adjoining American farmer, whose name I was unable to learn, and not succeeding in their demands for money they destroyed everything in and about the place, took the man out and *literally* cut his head off. All of this is vouched for by the whole neighborhood.

SAFETY OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.—The last foreign mail settles the question of the safety of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, who was reported to have been killed by the natives on the Zambesi. The British war sloop Rapid has brought a letter from Bishop Tozer, dated at Murchison Falls (at the Luabo, mouth of the Zambesi river,) on the 21st of December, which states that Dr. Livingstone had come back from his expedition up the country, and arrived at the foot of the Murchison Falls in November, and they intended to come down the river as soon as the water rose sufficiently to get the schooner down. Dr. Livingtone and the Bishop and the party were well in health. The mission party also intended to leave the country, as it appeared an unsuitable field, and would return to England by the Cape. The Bishop and one of his clergymen, however, were to visit the Governor of Mozambique. These were all the contents of the Bishop's letter.

Rebel Speculations as to the Size of Gen. Grant's Army.

[From the Richmond Examiner, April 11.]

It is satisfactorily ascertained that Grant has as yet received no organized reinforcements. So far the accession to the enemy's forces in Northern Virginia has been from furloughed men, &c., and is inconsiderable. In the reorganization of Grant's army there are enumerated thirty-two brigades, which, estimating the average of the Yankee regiments at three hundred and fifty men, would give Grant about forty-four thousand infantry. These figures are not the result of idle speculation, but of an investigation, the full particulars of which we need not give here. It is supposed that Grant cannot conveniently or prudently draw any large reinforcements from Tennessee or Mississippi as he certainly could not replace his garrisons in the West by colored troops or other indifferent material. He will have to look for reinforcements from unimportant posts in the North and from his coast-lines; and from these if he draws twenty thousand men he will have gone to the extent of his present resources.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.—The receipts up to Monday evening were $912,937 74.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

EDITOR OF COMMERCIAL: I said in my communication of Monday that no doubt some inaccuracies might appear, as I was not aiming at nicety. It seems Mr. LATROBE has picked some flaws, but as they do not materially weaken the argument, his effort appears trifling. It would be well for his side if he really *were* done writing on this subject. He has written so much that ordinary language fails of power with him—as weak grog does with an old toper, and he now resorts to unadulterated invective—the vernacular all the world over of sheer rage and a bad cause. Let cool men judge from his *last* whether he be a real friend of the Connellsville road or not.

As to "assertions," I may say he does one cool thing—that is, to assume that *assertions merely* coming from *his* side have more value than those from the other. Now, all I have to say is, that men of better practical—yes, and theoretical, too—knowledge of railroad making than Mr. L., and whom we *know* are devoted to Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh interests, hold the views set forth in my communication of Monday, relating to a Southern Pennsylvania route to Baltimore. These gentlemen have no more idea of seiling out to the Pennsylvania Central road than Mr. LATROBE has, and it only looks silly in the latter to assume *all* the railroad gumption of these parts.

But let me say further—and this to the citizens of Pittsburgh—whether the "Southern Pennsylvania" is practicable or not, it would become us to manage our own railroad affairs. The great Maryland corporation has come to bullying us, and a little wholesome shame ought to nerve us to act with some independence, instead of being gulled into signing petitions without proper thought or investigation.

One word, Mr. Editor, about the gormandizing propensities of the Pennsylvania Road. While I consider it absurd to assume that she would or could prevent a through line in southern Pennsylvania if begun under the proposed charter, the managers of such a line would be simple enough if they did not *desire* as many connections with the Central as she might choose to give them through the rich valleys and coal beds of Central Pennsylvania. I think honestly that the man deserves to be called a fool who goes about prating of the Pennsylvania Road's acquisitions. What one of them is not better in her hands than before? The Pennsylvania Road is considered a glorious enterprise all over this land, and Pensylvania east, west and central should be proud of her while profiting immensely by her achievments. For citizens of this State to underrate her continually, only marks such to be asses, and unworthy the civilization she has dissemminated.

Yours truly,
THE INDEPENDENT ROUTE.

Gen. Alexander Hays.

The following order will be read with interest here, for who in Pittsburgh is not proud of the gallant HAYS? When we name our heroes his name is in the foreground; and there are but few who will not distinguish him as worthy the title of *the bravest of the brave*. The field and line officers of the Third Division, Second Corps, have united in a request to the President for the promotion of HAYS to the rank of Major General, and our prominent citizens have memoralized the Legislature to ask this act of justice from Mr. LINCOLN as due to this Commonwealth. Public justice is sometimes slow, but we are unwilling to believe that its certainty is doubtful. The eye of a NAPOLEON could distinguish between the simulated and the real. He knew his heroes and they took their places by a law as certain as gravitation. Unfortunately for us in this gigantic war, faithful, heroic men have held subordinate places, and the timid and incapable have been our leaders. We have suffered enough from incapacity (we will not use a harsher word,) to have destroyed any nation but our own. But the slow teacher, Time, is rectifying mistakes. The Rebellion can only be put down by blows as swift as the lightning, and terrible as the thunderbolt. We want energy, courage, intelligence, and their result will follow—VICTORY.

HEADQUARTERS 3D DIV., 2d ARMY CORPS,
CAMP NEAR STEVENSBURG, VA.
March 26th, 1864.

SOLDIERS—General orders No. 11, Corps headquarters, temporarily dissolves the Third Division, with which you have been so long associated. Consolidation was a military necessity, to accumulate a power which no enemy will be able to resist.

Although only nine months your commander, we have shared together the tiresome march and cheerless bivouac. But within the same short period you have five times triumphed over your enemies. Your former services are recorded, and to them you have added Gettysburg, Auburn, Bristoe, Locust Grove and Morton's Ford.

You have distinguished yourselves not only by your courage on the field of battle, but by evidences of your fortitude, by your courtesy, and subordination to the discipline imposed upon you.

It is trying upon the soldier to part with the badge, associated with his long service, and to see furled the banner under which there was always victory,—but it is a sacrifice exacted by your country.

It is my sincere hope and expectation, that within a brief period of time, "The Old Division," will be reorganized, and the blue tre-foil will once more wave over you.

Until then your banner will be sacredly preserved and restored to you, or otherwise it will be deposited where it will be a monuento to the nation of your triumps and your sacrifices.

ALEX. HAYS, Brig. Gen. Vols.
GEO. P. CORTS, Assistant Adjutant General.

MAJOR-GENERAL NEGLEY.

Finding and Opinion of the Court of Inquiry.

The following is the Finding and Opinion of the Court of Inquiry into the case of Maj.-Gen. Negley:

No question has anywhere been raised as to the conduct of General Negley on the 19th September, the first day of the battle of Chickamauga.

He commanded on that day his entire division, and it appears from the evidence that his conduct throughout was creditable.

Early on the second day General Negley was assigned a position in the line on the right of General Brannan, from which he was relieved between eight and ten o'clock by Wood's division.

He was then ordered to take a position on the extreme left, but his division having been relieved at a later hour than was expected, his reserve brigade was sent sometime in advance of the others, and became separated from him, taking a place in the line under General Baird.

Subsequently another of his brigades was placed in line on the left of General Brannan, and under the immediate command of that officer.

A little later in the day, as General Negley was moving to a position on Missionary Ridge, to which he had been ordered by Gen. Thomas, he gave up to General Brannan, upon his urgent appeal for support, the largest regiment of his last brigade, retaining for himself only two weak regiments and four companies of another regiment.

The point to which he was directed was in rear of the centre of the line.

Here he found some artillery; other batteries and parts of batteries joined him, and it appears in evidence that he had at last fifty guns under his care with only the small infantry support above referred to, namely—two small regiments and four companies of another regiment, in all about six or seven hundred men.

The gap in the line made by the withdrawal of Wood's division, the rout of the entire right, and the unresisted advance of the enemy from that direction, as well as the advance of the enemy from the left of the line, the enemy having outflanked and driven in a portion of the left also, subjected Gen. Negley to such hazard of losing this large park of artillery, as made it his judgment and intelligent to withdraw it to a point on the Dry Valley road, about two or three miles from Rossville.

It appears in evidence that this movement was executed in good order, and all the artillery saved.

Here Gen. Negley met Gens. Davis and Sheridan with portions of their commands and considerable bodies of disorganized troops from various commands.

He co-operated with the division commanders above referred to in taking such measures as the exigencies of the occasion seemed to require, and towards evening retired to Rossville.

General Negley exhibited throughout the day (the second of the battle) and the following night great activity and zeal in the discharge of his duties, and the court do not find in the evidence before them any ground of censure.

The impression which seems to have been entertained by General Brannan that General Negley had ordered one of his brigades to the rear is not sustained by the testimony.

It appears in evidence that Brigadier General Wood on one or more occasions, at the headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland and a portion of his staff, indulged in severe reflections upon the conduct of Major General Negley, applying to him coarse and offensive epithets. When placed upon the stand before the court he failed entirely, to substantiate any charge or ground of accusation against him.

The Court deem it their duty to express their marked condemnation of such conduct, leading to vexatious and unprofitable investigations prejudicial to the service.

14. The record and opinions in the foregoing cases have been submitted to the President of the United States. He is of opinion that no further action is required, and the Court of Inquiry is dissolved.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The steamer Liberty No. 2, on her upward trip from Memphis, was fired into by guerrillas from the Kentucky shore on Sunday at midnight, opposite Shawneetown. The boat received one hundred and fifty shots. Some of the shot passed through the cabin. The passengers were asleep in their berths, and no one was injured.

Rev. Colin Fairbanks, who was implicated with Delia Webster in enticing slaves from Kentucky, several years since, and who had served twelve of a sentence of fifteen years in the Frankfort Penitentiary, was pardoned by Lieutenant Governor Jacobs, while performing the Executive duties, during the absence of Governor Bramlette from the State.

From Chattanooga.

Battles at Paintersville and Half Mountain.

COLONEL CLAY A PRISONER.

Capt. Patrick arrived at Chattanooga, April 20th, with over one hundred prisoners, captured in the battles at Paintsville and Half Mountain, on Licking river. Hodge's rebel brigade attacked Colonel Gillespie's force at Paintsville on Tuesday, but was repulsed. Col. Gillespie pursued the retreating rebels with 800 men of the 14th and 39th Kentucky Regiments, and surprised them on the 14th inst., in Camp at Half Mountain, capturing seventy prisoners, two hundred horses, four hundred saddles, three hundred stand of small arms, and all their camp equipage. Eighty-five rebels were killed and wounded. A large amount of stolen property was recovered and returned to the citizens. The rebel wagon train was captured and burned. Our loss is one killed and four wounded. The rebels were commanded by Cols. Clay, Prentice, May and Johnson. Col. Clay is among the prisoners.

The Faith and Resources of the Country

The Internal Tax Bill in the House.

INTERESTING DEBATE THEREON.

The House, on Tuesday, went into committee, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the internal tax bill.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, explained the provisions of the measure. The war having continued longer than was anticipated, it was now necessary to revise our estimates so as to cover all deficiencies. The demands upon the Treasury are unprecedented, but our resources are equal to any emergency, good or bad.

The receipts from this bill and from foreign importations will pay the ordinary expenses of a hundred millions of people, and are much greater than would pay the interest on a debt of three thousand millions of dollars, with a most respectable sinking fund besides. If we pass this bill, it will show we will maintain our financial credit at all costs. We have under the present law received forty or fifty millions more than last year.

Even now the revenue from the internal tax, as was anticipated, is more important to the Treasury than the revenue from the imports, and both are equal to any ordinary expenditure in time of peace. If we pass this measure without curtailing the rates, we shall furnish proof that we cannot only pay the interest on the public debt, and ordinary expenditures in time of peace, but shall contribute handsomely to keep our expenditures within moderate limits.

We shall show the people of the United States we not only have the means to pay every dollar we now or ever will owe, but the principal and interest of the public debt in coin. He repeated that the public faith will be maintained at all hazards. The Government is now supplied with more gold than is sufficient for its purposes, and is actually begging its creditors to receive payments in advance, in order to be relieved from the plethora of gold which is blocking up the commerce of the country.

Let it be known that the war be closed in 1865, we will be able not only to support the government, but to repay our national debt in little more than ten years! Let it also be known that the present large annual expenditures are not equal to our annual increased wealth. When the war commenced we had only a hundred vessels. Now we have over six hundred, constituting one of the finest navies in the world. We have added great quantities of the most approved ordnance of war at a vast expense. With the dash of the general that never fails, we must anticipate crushing results to the enemy. But let us set our house in order financially, and with military success we shall be victorious over all ills. Let us show that we are stripping for the fight. He trusted that every member will consent to make large sacrifices for the good of the country. Let us have taxes and loans, lessen the amount of legal tenders, and increase the pay of the soldiers.

It is hoped that the internal and import taxes will enable the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain all the funds he wants, and reduce the legal tender issues. The freedmen will contribute much more to the nations wealth than their friends claim. They are largely increasing the amount of production, to which they were limited by unpaid and forced labor. We examined this subject in an economical light, and not to present a theory. Our faith is to give their industry protection.

Mr. Morrill then explained at length the prominent features of the bill, stating that even through its machinery they might obtain a larger sum than is now proposed. It will yield over $250,000,000 when fully operating, to which may be added $90,000,000 from the tariff and $40,000,000 internal revenue.

Mr. Stebbins, of New York, said that the preservation of the country demands the passage of this bill, and taxation use of for our current demands both during and after the war. It was the point on which the struggle in which we are now engaged must eventually turn. The Government, under the Constitution, is putting forth its power to preserve the national life, and framing its own policy in devising means for the accomplishment of the great work. Our means are far more ample than ever before existed, and more extensive than those of any other country on the face of the globe.

This he proceeded to show by reference to official records. The war, he said, though requiring so many millions of expenditure, had increased the capital of the country in the aggregate, and the value of the products of the country, while the resources have not been diminished to the extent of a single dollar. Furnishing the means of war within ourselves will tend to develop still more our resources, and show the overwhelming power of this nation.

The bill was a part of the great chain forged by this Congress to hold the nation together. From the struggle of eight millions of people to overthrow our institutions, he did not doubt that the war will be of long continuance and terminate only when the rebels shall submit themselves to the constitution and laws. Therefore the nation should place itself in the strongest position, and guard against every possible approach of exhaustion.

Mr. Stebbins reviewed the recuperative energies of the British, drawing a striking contrast between them and our own, which are vastly superior, and give us the power and ability to overcome our enemies.

In the course of his remarks he said the national banks must take the place of the State banks, as they could not co-exist, and expressed himself in favor of a tax on sales of gold and sterling exchange as a source of revenue.

Returned Prisoners at Annapolis.

HEART-RENDING SCENES.

Soldiers Covered with Filth and Vermin.

A correspondent, writing from the General Hospital at Annapolis, Md., under date of April 6, 1864, gives a horrid picture of the condition of the prisoners just returned there from Southern prisons. He says:

Our hands are full here. The last boat load turned into our hospitals over four hundred and fifty sick. Of these, nearly fifty have already died, and I do not think I overstep the bounds of truth when I state that the fates of as many more are yet to be recorded.

The pale-faced conqueror has marked his victims, and in spite of science and physic the fatality is fearful. The doom of many a poor prisoner who, under the excitement, kept alive by the idea of returning home, is to live only long enough to see his native land, and then fall a victim to the depressing influences which starvation and a lingering confinement have entailed upon him.

Since the commencement of this war I have witnessed many heart-rending scenes. The groans of the wounded, and the sad havoc of a battle-field, are always terrible sights to behold, but I assure you that they are pleasing sights in comparison to the gloomy sight which our martyred prisoners lately presented when turned loose from the prisons of Richmond, suffering all the horrors of misery which it is possible for the human mind to conceive. I should endeavor to describe it, but, believe me, it is beyond the power of language to portray it in all its hideous bearings.

We received them pale, lifeless and dejected, covered with filth and vermin, clad in a beggar's robe, with scarcely life enough to sustain them to their journey's end, or strength enough to support their weak and wasted form. Starvation and the inhuman barbarity of the so called Confederacy have left their marks upon them, and what once presented to our gaze even the proud and martial bearing of a soldier, is to-day, by their fiendish inhumanity, reduced to the very confines of the grave.

In the name of God and humanity, how much longer must such things be: that our brave soldier, in the midst of contending strife, stands battling for a noble manhood, and struggling to advance the standard of civilization still higher in the heavens! If, by the accident of war, he should fall into the hands of the enemy, he is plunged into dark and gloomy dungeons, only to be released after months of lingering misery, wrecked in body, broken down in health, stunted in intellect, a lasting, living monument of their infamy and disgrace.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE ENROLLMENT OF SLAVES.—The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*, after describing the position of Governor Bramlette upon the subject of enrolling slaves in Kentucky, regards it as historic and interesting, apropos of all this, to say that, when General Grant was at Louisville, he said in reply to a distinguished Union man, who asked him what he would do if Bramlette & Co. made trouble about the enrollment: "Do?"—looking for a moment at his interrogator with surprise—"My God! sir, what have *I* to do with their notions about slaves? This is a law of Congress. It shall be executed, if I have to bring up the entire army from Chattanooga. Tell them so."

Mr. Wm. H. Webb has received a despatch from Baring Brothers announcing the safe arrival of the Italian frigate Re d'Italia at Naples, after a remarkably short run of eighteen days and eighteen hours from this port.

A New York Weekly paper tersely but inelegantly remarks: "For a greenhorn to speculate in Wall street, at present, is just as foolish as to play euchre against three Western blacklegs, with a confederate standing behind your chair and telegraphing what you have in your hand. Do you understand that?"

On Tuesday evening, in the sword contest at the New York Fair, at the close of the polls, the vote stood as follows: Grant, 6,956; McClellan, 6,288. Grant's majority, 74.

A. T. Stewart, the New York millionaire, publishes a card in the New York papers denying that he has been speculating in butter. He says no such "transaction could take place without separating from that cherished principle of his life, to adhere with unvarying strictness to some particular line of business."

FROM HARRISBURG.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

Important Local Bills

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Coal Oil Company.

Supplement to Allegheny Turnpike Road Company.

VACATING A COUNTRY ROAD.

NATIONAL OIL COMPANY.

FIXING ALLEGHENY COUNTY OFFICERS SALARIES.

The following acts are now before the Senate, having already passed the House:

An Act to incorporate the Pitsburgh and Philadelphia Coal Oil Company.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That James O'Hara, James M. Cooper, Felix R. Brunot, Harvey Childs, H. P. Rutter, M. C. Sailer, R. W. Beatty, Samuel Robb, or any four of them, their associates, successors and assigns, and all and every other person or persons who shall hereafter become shareholders in the Pitt burgh and Philadelphia Coal Oil Company, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, in law and in fact, by the aforesaid name and style of the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Coal Oil Company, and by that name shall be in law capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded in all courts and judicatories whatever, and also of contracting and being contracted with relative to the business and objects of said corporation, and to have and use a common seal to alter the same at pleasure; and to make and ordain all such lawful by-laws and regulations as may from time to time be necessary to carry out the objects of the said corporation; and the said corporators are also hereby authorized to fill up the subscription to the capital stock, and to organize the said company for the purpose of buying, selling, manufacturing, mining, receiving, storing and warehousing petroleum and coal oil and their products; *Provided*, That said company shall not store petroleum in any building within two hundred feet of any dwelling or warehouse in the cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. *And provided further*, That said company shall not store petroleum within the improved portion of the city of Pittsburgh, nor within the improved portion of the city of Philadelphia, east of the river Schuylkill, between the south side of the mouth of Gunner's run and Shippen street, nor south of Pine street, until the said company shall have power to take and hold and convey lands not exceeding in quantity at any one time five hundred acres.

SEC. 2. That the capital stock of the said company shall consist of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each, and the said company shall have authority to increase the said capital stock to the extent of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in addition thereto, whenever so required by a majority in value of the stockholders.

SEC. 3. That the business of the corporation shall be managed and conducted by a board of five directors, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum for business, who shall be elected by ballot annually on the first Monday of June in each year, by the stockholders at their general meeting, held for that purpose, and of which ten days' notice in at least two daily newspapers of the cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia shall be given, and at such elections and in deciding all questions, each share shall entitle the holder to one vote, and any stockholder not present at such meeting shall have the right to vote by proxy; and further, that the said directors at their first meeting after such election shall choose one of their number as President; but, in case it should happen at any time that no election of directors should be made upon the day herein appointed for that purpose, it shall be lawful to hold and make an election of directors in such manner as shall be regulated by the by-laws of said corporation; and in case of the death, incapacity or resignation of any director, he may be filled up for the remainder of the year in such manner as the aforesaid by-laws for that purpose shall direct: *Provided*, That the first election for directors shall be made at the time and place to be appointed by the corporators above mentioned, and that the directors then chosen shall hold their office until the first Monday in June occurring after the expiration of that period and until new directors shall be elected.

SEC. 4. That the capital stock of said company shall be called in and paid for at such times and times, and in such proportion as the President and board of directors shall declare and require upon thirty days' previous notice thereof being given, and any subscriber or stockholder, his, her or their executors, assignees or representatives, neglecting or refusing to pay installment or assessment so made and declared upon shares subscribed for by him, her them, at the time and times at which the same are made payable, as aforesaid, shall forfeit to the use of the said company the shares of stock upon which assessments are remaining unpaid, together with whatever money for calls may have been previously paid thereon.

SEC. 5. The said company shall pay into the State Treasury the sum of one half of one per centum on the capital stock in four equal annual installments, the first thereof to be paid on the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and annually thereafter until the whole are paid; and in case of a vote to increase the capital stock, said company shall pay into the State treasury one-half of one per centum on such increase in four equal annual installments the first thereof to be paid on the first day of January following such increase of capital stock.

AN SUPPLEMENT to an act to incorporate the Allegheny Turnpike Road Company, approved the twenty-eighth day of April Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the time limited for the completion of the turnpike road authorized by the third section of the act to which this is a supplement, shall be extended seven years from the passage of this act, and that the said company shall have full power and authority to use and occupy twenty-five feet on each side of the centre line of said road, but shall not be compelled to open for use more than twelve feet in width of said road at any time.

AN ACT to vacate a certain road in Allegheny County.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted*, That a road lately laid out in the county of Allegheny, from High St., in the Borough of Sharpsburg, to the Kittanning road, on lands of John George Lebold, be, and the same is hereby vacated, said road having been laid upon private roads, and the said private roads to be and remain as if said public road had not been laid out.

AN ACT to incorporate the National Oil Co.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That Joshua Rhodes, William Bagaley, G. S. Long, Isaac M. Pennock, James C. Jones, Jacob W. Taylor, J. Kountz, R. H. Kerr, G. W. Cass, or their successors and assigns, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, under the name, style and title of the National Oil Company, which company shall have power to take and hold lands and real estate in the counties of Venango, Allegheny and Crawford, not exceeding in quantity at any one time five hundred acres, and to bore for oil, salt, mine, prepare for market, sell and dispose of any canned and bituminous coal, iron ores, and other minerals or products of their land, and to manufacture lubricating and illuminating oils, iron, or other products of their minerals or lands, and to convey the same to market; and to grant leases of said lands, or any portion thereof.

SEC. 2. That the capital stock of said company shall be five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each, and that said company is hereby declared and made capable in law to purchase, hold, enjoy and be impleaded, to have a common seal, and the same to alter at pleasure, to sell and convey their real estate, and to purchase, hold and sell such personal property as may be necessary to promote the objects of the corporation.

SEC. 3. That the third, fourth, fifth, six, seventh and eighth sections of the act incorporating the North American Oil Company, approved the first day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight h

A Soldier's Story.

Mr. FredericS. Cozzens contributes to "*The Spirit of the Fair*," a story by an "Old Soldier of the Army of the Potomac":

I shall begin with a portrait. It is my own—at full length. Observe the *chiaro-oscuro!*

Imagine a Sibley, with its little conical stove in the centre, and a long pop-gun of a pipe running up beside the tent-pole, until its head gets out of the tent-hole at the top, where it puffs forth a slender whirl of blue smoke, like the whiff of a cigar; and from the opening around the pipe a tender light, like a halo, enters the tent, descends, touches gently its canvass sides, and falls in a round disk of sunlight on the floor. Within that disk—but I anticipate.

The Sibley, with a few others and a whole brigade of shelter tents, stands upon a hillside; and in the valley below you see the half-frozen runnels of a brook winding about till they are lost in a shaggy ravine, from the teeth of which they emerge through a fringe of icicles; the waters break into mist, and, falling still lower down into a rocky hollow, sweep around the boles of the few pine trees left in the valley, and glide out of sight. Around you on every side is an open waste of what was once woodland; hillside after hillside dotted with stumps of trees, yet white from the axe, and farther on, before you, on the edge of the last descending slope, you get momentary glimpses of a broad river, with the wicked outworks of the enemy on the opposite side thereof.

My company is on picket, many miles away; but the surgeon says I can't report for duty yet. 'Cause why? 'Cause I've had the typhoid!

Within the disk of sunlight on the tent floor is a pair of old shoes, with the toes on the ground, and the heels pointing to the place where the smoke goes out. Them's mine. In continuation is a pair of regulation army-blue trousers, reinforced for cavalry, and the re-inforcement looking, so to speak, at the same hole to which my shoe heels are pointing. Them's mine. Just above the hind buttons is part of an old pair of sutler's suspenders, and above these a faded cavalry jacket, trimmed with tattered yellow worsted braid, a brace of waist frogs to hold up the sword belt, two round, whitish spaces, where my old shoulder-blades play like a couple of broken steamboat paddles, and the whole embroidered with the shifting shadows of the smoke above in as many patterns as a brigadier's cloak sleeve. (I'm so sensitive now that I can feel them shadows.) That's my jacket. And just peeping out of the collar of that jacket is the back of an old head, sheared as close as the shears could cleave to the skull skin. That's my head. In fact, it is me, a soldier of the Army of the Potomac, that's inside of all these things—except my head—lying on my—bed, made of a couple of feed-bags stuffed with quartermaster's hay, and writing this communication with a Jew's ever-pointed silver lead pencil, on the top of an old candle box.

But if you was to see me inside of my old uniform you wouldn't think I belonged to it. It used to be too tight for me—but now? oh my! I could crawl through one of my own regulation legs! Ain't I thin? Why, when I look in my pocket-glass, I find I'm pretty much all ears. My face has caved so with the typhoid; and as for my eyes, why, they an't nothing but a couple of holes.

Some people may think, when they read this communication, that it is written by a person who never had any education, except a few scraps of poetry. They're mistaken. I talk this way because I'm not a public man, but a private soldier. There was a time when I used as good language as anybody; but habit is second nature, and now I talk as soldiers do. I once went to college; but a fellah finds after he's been bucked and gagged, and made a spread-eagle of on a cannon wheel, and stood up on a pork barrel, or made to carry a log on his shoulder for twenty-four hours at a time, that his Greek and Latin slips out of his system like mercury out of a broken barometer.

Why do I say "them's mine," instead of the appropriate way of doing things? Why, because I've learned, for over two years, a new vocabulary. I prefer it to the old one. It's an easier way of talking, and who cares? I did not like it at first, when the boys used to say: "How are you, *white top?*" I thought they should be more respectful to a few gray hairs. But now I don't mind it; in fact, I don't hear it much. There is many a white top now to keep me company. The army has grown gray very fast since I entered it.

I can say what no man in the Army of the Potomac can say—I entered it as a first lieutenant, and now I'm leaving it as a full private. How did I get this Irish hoist? Principally by being in the way of promotion—for drinking. And why did I drink? To keep away grief, my lads. I entered the service when about one half the regiments were commanded by country schoolmasters, small country street-keepers, country lawyers and German adventurers. My colonel was of a different type; he was a regular, out-and-out old speculator. He had bought up a lot of country horses; most of them, from appearance, I should say, were the antiquities of some omnibus establishment, turned out to grass, for they were hoof-hammered up to their knees; and these were interspersed with a variety of shaggy farm colts, while here and there a hard looking trotter a good deal touched with spavin. He had offered this choice collection to the Government (having a friend in a former functionary of the War Department), but was told the Government could not buy them, because there were no men to ride them; but if he would raise a cavalry regiment, the horses would be taken as fast as they were mounted. That was the way our Colonel got his commission—he commenced his campaign by speculating in horses, and ended it by retiring as a Colonel of cavalry, I understood that he made a good thing of it; and know that he never served his country better than when he sent in his resignation. When I entered the service I was 1st Lieutenant in Company H, of that good old Colonel's regiment. Like his speculative horses, the Army was a sort of miscellaneous affair. New levies coming in, old levies going out, some of them three months' men, and invalids sick of the war. All was disorder, confusion, license! By and by Little Mac straightened things out. I know he straightened me out. I never before felt the heavy hand of discipline. I got into the ranks before I knew the regiment was going to pieces. The old horses dropped off in scores, and I never heard what became of the men. I very soon was ordered to join another company, and found myself among strangers, and in a few months as gray as a badger.

THE REBEL TORPEDOES.—The rebels have been for three years exercising their ingenuity in inventing torpedoes to destroy our blockading vessels, and, owing to a degree of unpardonable negligence on board of our war vessels, they have succeeded in destroying several of our vessels. This business is entrusted to secret-service corps, and they have charge of some new and effective instruments, the invention of one E. C. Singer. One is a submarine vessel, such as blew the bottom out of the Housatanic in Charleston harbor. The torpedo which is placed in front of this boat, is also Singer's invention, and in a letter among some rebel correspondence recently captured, there is an official report upon the merits of this torpedo. The great merit of the invention is said to be in the lock. "The lock is simple, strong and not liable at any time to be out of order, and as the caps which ignite the charge are placed within the powder magazine, they are not likely to be affected by moisture, while the percussion is upon the exterior of the magazine—actual contact with the rod, which acts as a trigger, is necessary, but by mechanical contrivance the contact may be obtained in various ways. This official report further says—"We consider the employment of submarine as a legitimate mode of defense of Richmond, and feel it our duty to recommend torpedoes as a powerful accessary to our limited means. The moral effect of an explosion upon an enemy would be incalculable, and would doubtless deter them from attempting to bring troops by transports to points as accessible to the City as White House or Brandon." Singer also says, in a letter to his wife, that he is about to commence an enterprise that the government will watch with great interest as it promises the redemption of New Orleans and the Mississippi river. An individual, named R. W. Dunn, seems to be entrusted with this task. This species of warfare being officially approved, the plans perfected, and a special corps appointed to execute them, those on board our blockading fleets will have to keep a sharper lookout than they have been doing, or they will be caught napping some night and be made food for fishes.

THE HEORINE OF GETTYSBURG.—A number of papers have taken up the story of "sweet Jenny Wade, the heroine of Gettysburg," with more or less eloquence, and poems have been written, and even a monument proposed to her memory. But, as we must believe the people of Gettysburg, this Jenny Wade was no heroine at all, and not even a good loyalist. A correspondent of *The Press* at the battle-field, in answer to a recent eulogy of the new heroine, writes: "Could your correspondents have been in Gettysburg on the Friday preceding the battle, he might have heard her urging the rebels to *take the horse of that black* Abolitionist, a good neighbor and a strong Union man." The Gettysburg *Star* repeats that the story is a most absurd one, especially where the real facts are so well known, and says: "If these writers desire to have a monument erected over her grave they are welcome to erect one, while the people here will stand off and laugh at the absurdity of the undertaking. We would rather not have alluded to this matter at all, and even now decline saying all that we know, yet in justice to the country at large, we felt it our duty to say this much. Honor only to whom honor is due."

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The Summer Session, of fourteen weeks will open on May 2d. Besides the very best advantages, in the way of instruction, this institution, being entirely in the country, and surrounded with extensive and well shaded grounds, affords a delightful retreat from the heat of the city during the early months of Summer; while the entire expenses for board, tuition, &c., do not exceed what board alone can be had for in the city.

Apply soon to the Principal.

Rev. A. WILLIAMS,
ap8;2w Sewickleyville, Pa.

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—The GRIFFIN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the Act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.

The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without gross carelessness. The Gas is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of these terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.

Our terms are CASH, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run twenty-five burners, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.

Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Stanwix streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe2;lawd3m CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

JAMES IRWIN,
Manufacturer of
OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.
Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. se9

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine; in store and for sale by
se21 MILLER & RICKETSON.

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES, FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving. J. M. ROBERTS,
se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.—The loyal men of Allegheny county, comprising the Union Party of said county, are requested to assemble at the usual places of holding Elections in their wards, boroughs, townships and election precincts, respectively, on SATURDAY, April 23d inst., and elect two delegates to represent each district aforesaid, in a Convention to be held at the Court House, in Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, April 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing two Senatorial and five Representative delegates to the Union State Convention; delegates to the National Union Convention to be held at Baltimore, and nominating Congressional candidates for the 22d and 23d Districts. The meetings in the Wards and Boroughs shall be held between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, p. m., and in the Townships between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock, p. m.

By order of the Union Executive Committee.

A. M. BROWN, Chairman.
JOHN H. STEWART, Secretary. ap15:8t

BELLWOOD COAL FARM FOR SALE.—The BELLWOOD FARM is situate on the south side of the Monongahela river, nine miles above Pittsburgh. It contains about 440 Acres Surface Land, about 100 Acres of which is good timbered, principally of oak.

There are about 160 ACRES OF COAL upon the premises, with the advantage of much Coal in the rear.

There is upon it ONE ELEGANT MANSION, with fine Fruit, Greenhouse, &c., the former residence of Isaac Jones, Esq. There are SIX DWELLING HOUSES and THREE GOOD BARNS on the premises. It has a frontage on the river of 2,800 feet, with a good landing, and sufficient depth of water at all seasons for loading coal.

These, with the right of way to the coal fields, comprises the property now offered for sale. A map of the entire premises can be seen at the office of J. S. COSGRAVE, 163 Second street, and price and terms can be learned from

J. S. COSGRAVE, 163 Second street.
ap19:1w Or JOHN McCLOSKEY, Port Perry.

NEW
Cloaks,
Sacques,
Circulars,
Silks and Shawls,
Organdies,
Granadines and Foulards,
Dress Goods of every kind,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at
ALEXANDER BATES,
21 Fifth street.
ap20

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
COUNTERFEITS! COUNTERFEITS!
LOOKOUT! LOOKOUT!
HUMBUGGERS ARE ABOUT.
☞ The genuine DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES are only made and sold at my place. Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street.
ap19 J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—
In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have REDUCED of late
On Jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common teeth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall ever renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination
At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ Diamond, Allegheny city, near the new Market House. fe22

SOAP. SOAP. SOAP. SOAP.—It is an established fact that the
CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,
MANUFACTURED BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.

IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.

JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.
Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.

Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary, Mumfordsville, Kentucky.

The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.

Captain W. H. ECKELS, Commissary Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment, Elizabethtown, Kentucky. de29

WM. A. LYONS,
House, Sign and Decorative Painting,
PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE.
No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh12:ly

CHANGE OF BASE.—
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
COKE, COAL AND LIME.
Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack; Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur. Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. ja4

WALL PAPER.—Moving and cleaning time is now at hand; beautify your houses by papering them—for which, call and see, from the elegant gold embroidered, silk and velvet to the plainest of parlor papers in the cheapest in the market, at JOS. R. HUGHES,
mh29 No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite brands of FRESH GROUND COFFEE, for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 North Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.
ja25:6m HOWARD WORRELL.

J. BOOBYER, Jr.,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
no9-1y 225 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the LOWEST Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Block Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy, made to order. se7:1

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHAS. MIEFER, Office, No. 66 Wood street, Pittsburgh, manufacturer of Oak-Tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and Sole Leather, Waxed Upper, Kips and Calf Skins. Also, keeps for sale Pink and Pad Skins, prime article Goats' Hair for saddlers' use. The highest price paid for leather in the rough. Green Hides and Calf Skins. Best quality Tanners Oil on hand. oc29:6m

MACKERREL.—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by
fe24 MILLER & RICKETSON.

OILS.

JOHN W. WISE.....HENRY W. CHILDS.

WISE & CHILDS,
STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
CRUDE AND REFINED PETROLEUM
No. 429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
The attention of Dealers and Oil Producers generally is directed to our extensive facilities for the safe storage, sale and shipment of Crude and Refined Oils.
REFERENCES:
Philadelphia—J. C. Howe & Co.; Farnham, Kirham & Co.; Wise, Pusey & Co.
New York—J. C. Howe & Co.; Carpenter, Vail & Fuller; Brewer, Watson & Co.
Boston—J. C. Howe & Co.
Pittsburgh—S. M. Kier & Co.; Hill & Beals.
Rouseville—Mitchell & Brown.
Titusville—Brewer, Watson & Co.; William H. Abbott. mh9:6m

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,
KISKIMINITIS, ARMSTRONG COUNTY.
Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets. se11:1y

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7:1y

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.
Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON.
EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.
Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. ja1

COTTON FACTORIES.

KING & PENNOCK,
Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA
Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.
Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,
se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

SAW MILLS.

M'CLOY & BRO.,
MANCHESTER SAW MILL,
Dealers in all kinds of Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c. Also, Manufacturers of Nail Kegs, BEAVER STREET, near Sheffield,
no19:1y MANCHESTER, PA.

A. & D. L. PATTERSON,
MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,
BETWEEN BEAVER STREET AND OHIO RIVER,
MANCHESTER, PA.
Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Palings, &c. se7

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

GLASSWARE.

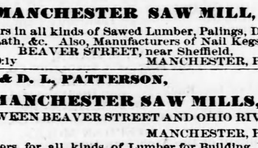
C. IHMSEN & SONS,
Manufacturers of Every Variety of
VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,
BLACK PORTER, WINE and CLARET BOTTLES,
DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.
Warehouses, No. 104 Second and 133 First streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. se16-1y

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oc17:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.



BRADBURY'S CELEBRATED PIANOS, the most powerful and elegant toned instrument manufactured in the country. Also, Schomacker & Co.'s and Boardman & Gray's superior Pianos, and S. D. & W. H. Smith's Melodeons and Harmoniums. Warranted for five years. WAMELINK & BARR, 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.
A general assortment of Musical Goods constantly on hand. mh1

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

OUR CUSTOM
TAILORING DEPARTMENT
is stocked with a complete assortment of desirable COATINGS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, among which will be found a FEW NOVELTIES, which we
Make to Order in a Superior Manner
AT POPULAR PRICES.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
(Successors to L. Hirshfeld,)
mh29:6m No. 83 WOOD STREET.

WALL PAPER.—
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and
OIL CLOTHS.
Latest styles direct from the manufacturers for sale at the lowest prices at
FOERSTER & SCHWARTS,
mh17 No. 164 Smithfield street.

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
se9 No. 114 Fifth street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Of two hundred acres, one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situated on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms, apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to
J. F. STOCKDALE,
apr13-tf. PITTSBURGH.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place; containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon. School house adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS,
No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or
mh31:1m E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.—A new and elegantly finished two-storied
BRICK DWELLING,
with all the modern improvements, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c. inquire of
ja29 JAMES MILLER, Manchester.

FOR RENT.—A nice office with front entrance on the second floor of No. 211 Liberty Street. Storage can also be had if desired. Enquire of R. H. KING.
mh31

HOUSE WANTED—With not less than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the *Commercial* counting room.
mh26

DIRECTORY OF 1864-5,

OF
PITTSBURGH and ALLEGHENY CITIES, and vicinity.

The *Ninth Volume* of the Annual Series of Directories of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities, and vicinity, will be issued

ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST OF JUNE,

and will be published in even better style than that of last year, which the publisher has no hesitation in saying, was, in the execution of all its details, superior to any printed in the United States.

The list of names will embrace the residents of

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITIES,
the Boroughs of
Manchester, Duquesne, Lawrenceville, East Birmingham, Birmingham, South Pittsburgh, Monongahela, Sligo, West Pittsburgh, Sharpsburg,
AND THE VILLAGES OF
East Liberty, Oakland, Mt. Washington, Temperanceville.
PITT and COLLINS TOWNSHIPS, and those parts of the townships of
Peebles, St. Clair, McClure, Reserve, Chartiers, &c., &c.,
Adjoining the City and Borough lines from EAST LIBERTY TO WOODS RUN.

The Advertising Department will be printed in a beautiful and attractive form, *in a style altogether new*, rendering business cards unusually attractive.

As in previous years, the publisher will distribute, at his own expense, free copies to from one to two hundred Hotels in the VARIOUS WESTERN and EASTERN CITIES and TOWNS, rendering, from the peculiarly attractive style in which the advertisements will be printed, *very noticeable*, over a wide extent of country, the cards of such of our business men as may be inserted.

The canvassers will commence taking the names of residents on Monday, April the 4th, and the publisher would here request that the inmates of each household, who may answer the enquiries of a canvasser, will furnish the name of every male adult resident with the family, also of any widow and of any woman carrying on business on her own account, to the end that the Directory may when compiled be as perfect as possible.

Each canvasser will be provided with a book on which to take orders for copies or advertisements.

Conscious that each succeeding year he has endeavored to render the Directory not only useful to the citizens, but more creditable to the city and advantageous as a medium of advertising, the publisher would ask that a liberal patronage both of subscriptions for copies and of advertising be extended this year to the publication. GEO. H. THURSTON,
mh30 Publisher.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats and Caps,
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,
AT WHOLESALE,
Warranted Uniform in Quality.
JAMES P. TANNER,
NO. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,
invites the attention of his customers, and merchants generally, to his large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, purchased direct from New England manufacturers, which, for extent, variety, and durability, and adaptation to the wants of all sections, is not surpassed in this or any city. Prices as low as those of Philadelphia or New York. Buyers are invited to an examination of this stock.
Orders entrusted to him shall command his prompt and particular attention, and be faithfully executed. se

A NEW AND CHOICE SELECTION of
SPRING AND SUMMER
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
for sale at the
NEW BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE, OF
SLATER & SOUTH,
54 MARKET street, second door from Third st.
mh28

WHEELER & WILSON'S
IMPROVED FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
AGENTS,
No. 27 Fifth street,
ap18 Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals are invited for the GRADATION, MASONRY, BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE, BALLASTING, CROSS-TIES and TRACK LAYING of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, between Connellsville and Cumberland, embracing a distance of about eighty (87) miles, in sections of about one mile each.
Specifications and Profiles are now ready at the Company's office, in Pittsburgh, and Proposals will be received till 30th April.
BENJ. H. LATROBE, President.
Office P. & C. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, March 15th, 1864. mh22:tf

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY invite proposals for the graduation and masonry of about eight miles of their road between the borough of Kittanning and the mouth of Mahoning Creek, in sections of about one mile each.
Profiles, plans and specifications of the work will be ready for examination at the office of the Company, on Pike street, in the city of Pittsburgh, and after the 27th inst., and proposals will be received until the 4th of May next.
ap12 F. WRIGHT, Chief Engineer.

DISSOLUTION.
The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, J. MESKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.
W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
J. MESKIMEN.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public.
J. MESKIMEN.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.
W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1863.

W. M. & H. Clancy & Co.,
Shippers and Dealers
IN COAL, COKE, EASTERN AND COMMON LIME, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, TILE PLASTER AND CEMENT.
All orders left at our Yards,
Nos. 523 & 527 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,
And Corner of Anderson street and South Common, and 328 Leacock street, ALLEGHENY, will receive prompt attention.
Terms—CASH. de29:tf

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
Attorneys-at-Law
AND SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS,
No. 89 Grant street, 2 doors from corner of Fifth street. dec10

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF
Generals of the United States Army;
" " Confederate Army;
Prominent Men and Women;
Actors and Actresses;
Thumb and Wife.
Copies of fine Engravings.
2,500 different subjects, at
PITTOCK'S,
mh25 opposite Postoffice.

DRY GOODS.

J. A. WILSON....J. W. CARR....D. M'CANDLESS.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood street,
Third house above Diamond alley,
se25 PITTSBURGH.

BOYS' CASSIMERES
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
PLAIN AND PLAID CASSIMERES;
CASHMERETTS;
KENTUCKY JEANS;
MERINO CASSIMERES;
SATTINETTS, TWEEDS, and
SUMMER PANT STUFFS;
GENTS' FANCY CASSIMERES;
CLOTHS, and a full assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
AT
N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.
apr12

SPRING BALMORL SKIRTS
At $2.75, $3.00 and $3.50.
QUAKER HOOP SKIRTS
from 75c. to $1.50.
GOOD SHIRTING MUSLINS,
18¾ and 25 cents.
MARSEILLES AND TOILET QUILTS;
LINEN TABLE COVERS;
TOWELS AND NAPKINS.
FRUIT NAPKINS, $1.50 cts. per dozen.
MARSEILLES TABLE COVERS,
in Pink, Blue and White,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
mh31

GREAT SALE
AT
J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
59 Market street,
Of Silks,
Shawls,
Cloaks,
Dress Goods.
mh31

SECOND ARRIVAL
OF
NEW SPRING
AND
SUMMER GOODS,
Embracing the most desirable
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
EMBROIDERIES;
HOSIERY AND GLOVES;
GUIPURE LACES AND EDGINGS;
DRESS TRIMMINGS;
BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS;
HANDKERCHIEFS;
NOTIONS;
SCARFS, TIES;
PLAID RIBBONS;
FLOWERS, RUCHES;
SKIRTS, CORSETS, SHIRTS and
FANCY GOODS.
Dealers and Retail Buyers are invited to call.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
ap8

OUR CUSTOM
TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
Is stocked with a complete assortment of desirable
Coatings,
Cassimeres, and
Vestings,
Among which will be found a few
Novelties,
which we make TO ORDER in a superior manner at popular prices.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
(Successors to L. Hirshfeld,) No. 83 Wood street.
mh29:6m

T. T MYLER.....J. C. M'CULLOCH.
T. T. MYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fancy and Staple Notions,
No. 62 Wood street, corner of 4th.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The largest stock of NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS in the city. Merchants will find it to their interest to give us a call before making purchases elsewhere. ap13

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE,
(Successors to T. J. Craig,)
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,
ALSO,
Tin and Iron Roofers and Job Workers,
Just received, a large assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. ap8

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have been appointed a committee by the Stockholders to make sale of the OAKLAND AND PITTSBURGH AND MINERSVILLE RAILWAYS, or either of them—with equipments, stock, &c., and will receive bids therefor until May 1st proximo. If not sold by that time, proposals will be received for the iron and wood of the respective railways.
Notice of the disposal of the equipments, &c. will be given after May 1st, aforesaid.
For particulars refer to either of the undersigned.
WM. A. HERRON,
JOSHUA RHODES,
SAMUEL MORROW,
CHARLES MEYRAN,
A. S. BELL,
ap8:td Committee.

CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.—300 cases imported in glass; in store and for sale low by MILLER & RICKETSON
fe13

NO. MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fres

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, April 20.

THE stringency in the New York money market seems not to be felt outside of that city, contrary to the general rule that New York controls and gives tone to the monetary affairs of the country. This change in the condition of the loan market of the metropolis is so purely local in its causes and effects, that its influence is not perceptible here, and the same ease and abundance which has characterized our money market for months past still prevail. Our banks and discount houses are well supplied with means far beyond the current demands upon them, and the rates continue to favor the borrower. Paper, such as is acceptable to our banks, is readily discounted at six per cent., and bills with the current rates of exchange added. Very little of merchant paper is offered, and the principal demand for money now comes from the oil dealers and our iron men in the shape of drafts. Broker's charges for loans always rule higher than bank rates—frequently double. Now-a-days when the supply of money is superabundant, they have come down a few figures in their rates. Their customers are sometimes accommodated as low as seven per cent., but from eight to ten are the usual rates.

—The money columns of our New York exchanges are charged with the Stock panic, which broke out so furiously at the various boards on last Monday. Tuesday's *Times* says:

The Stock Exchange is in a panic, the like of which has not been witnessed since 1857. Gold is offered 1½@2 per cent. lower for Greenbacks than it is sold for Certified Checks upon the Banks. Government Bills upon London are a drug at the going rates, because required to be paid for in Greenbacks, and confusion generally reigns through Wall and William streets. The suspension of specie payments on Oct. 13, 1857, was scarcely equal, in the intensity, to the virtual suspension of Greenback payments on April 18, 1864! "Old Greenback," as Secretary Chase is sometimes called, will probably be surprised to learn to-morrow that his visit of last week to look after his "redundant" currency in the market, has produced such momentous consequences. His business was simply to order the prepayment of his May interest in gold, and to sell or otherwise dispose of, as the recent act of Congress directs, a few extra millions of exchange and gold. The demand for these was said to be urgent, the superabundance of greenbacks said to be ruinous. Without pretending to traverse either branch of this important information, he set about his work of relief in the quickest possible way, by meaning or pretending to put forth the full strength of the Treasury at once. After a few days' experience the plethora of greenbacks appears really to have disappeared. They were not plenty in Wall street on Saturday. They were less so to-day.

The *Tribune* writes: Stocks have been panicky all day, and as will be more fully seen by reference to the printed sales very low quotations have been made. At the close of business there was a reaction from the extreme points, but nothing indicating any strong cash buying or a disposition to operate for a new advance. The great trouble with the market is the absence of a large short interest. The advance has been the result of persistent buying from one class of bulls to another, until the bubble burst under a demand for money, which forced sales in the absence of buyers of any kind. As a natural result, the bears have made little money, and the bulls have lost at a blow the greater part of the profits. The end of the decline has not been seen, and parties unable to pay cash in fact cannot be too prudent. * *

Money has been active all day, and 1 ₰ cent was refused to carrie Erie over one day. "Greenbacks" are very scarce and the banks are unable to meet comfortably the demand from sellers of 10-80s and buyers of gold. Checks have not been certified as readily as usual, and some banks have come to the conclusion to treat brokers as ordiuary people and to pay no checks unless drawn against funds in hand A continuation of this practice will reduce speculation and make the banks more secure.

The *Herald* notices it thus: "The panic which showed itself in rather a mild form the latter part of last week, spread furiously to-day, and caused a decided break down in the stock market. A large majority of the outsiders were wiped out on Saturday, and many brokers who managed to carry their stocks over until to-day were forced to press sales and submit to the ruinous decline. The result of this sudden depression cannot well be foretold; but it is the prevailing opinion that before the close of the week the market will recover its steadiness, and a reaction will take place. * * *

Secretary Chase has made the first movement towards causing the currency to approximate the value of coin. He has announced that the United States notes in circulation are being withdrawn, and that no more of the interest bearing legal tenders will be issued. This is really a step in the right direction; but as the inflation stimulated thousands to enter the field of speculation, nearly all of whom, being deaf to the voice of reason, are unprepared to meet the shock which this announcement has caused, fearful will be the consequences and great the ruin that will follow in its wake. The mass of the people who sustain themselves by honest industry, will rejoice over the event, and great will be the manifestations of gladness to-morrow, when the telegraph announces throughout the length and breadth of the land that *the greenback currency is already at a premium of one per cent. in New York*, and that no large sum can be purchased even at that rate. By this movement Mr. Chase has outflanked the associated banks. He has depreciated their issues and given pre-eminence to the Treasury notes. * *

—The *World*, no friend to Mr. Chase and a constitutional fault-finder, says: "The panic in the stock market was one of the most severe ever witnessed in this city. Several bull operators have suspended, and ask for an extension of sixty days. In regard to Fort Wayne, none of the stock will be forced upon the market, as the company has ample funds on hand to pay the quarterly dividend of 2¼ per cent., besides enough to pay for all the projected improvements during the next three months, without selling or issuing any new stock. Combinations have been formed to-day to buy large amounts of stocks, and many private capitalists have given orders to buy, which are still unexecuted. The market has, doubtless, reached its lowest point, and although it may take some days to recover, yet the reaction will be rapid and great, because the Government is, without doubt, issuing paper-money just as fast as it can be printed."

Tuesday's *Evening Post* says: "The loan market is not so stringent to-day, and few loans have been disturbed. The lending institutions have, however, called for larger margins.

The stock market has recovered, in part, from the effects of the consternation and panic which have prevailed since Friday. Governments, however, are lower, the five-twenties having sold as low as 105, and in the street at 104. At the close of the day call the quotation was 108. Sixes of 1881 sold down to 109, against 115 yesterday. Certificates are offered at 98. Seven-thirties are steady at yesterdays quotations.

Bank shares are firm, state stocks heavy, and railroad bonds strong. Railroad shares opened lower, but closed steady at the prices."

The appended table exhibits the chief movements at the Board compared with the latest prices of yesterday.

	Tu.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
United States 6's 1881, comp	109	114	—	5
United States Five-Twenty Coupons	110	—	—	5
United States Seven-Thirties	108⅝	109	—	⅛
United States 1 year cer	97¾	99	—	1¼
Tennessee Sixes	55	55	—	—
Missouri Sixes	67	70	—	3
Pacific Mail	212	216	—	4
New York Central Railroad	129½	132	—	2½
Erie	100½	100½	—	1¼
Erie Preferred	105	106½	—	1¼
Hudson River	122½	124	—	1½
Harlem	98	98	—	—
Reading	135½	135	¾	—
Michigan Central	138	136	2	—
Michigan Southern	93	88	—	5
Michigan Southern Guaranteed	127	124	—	3
Illinois Central Scrip	122	125¾	—	3¼
Pittsburgh	101	109	—	5
Galena	122	122	—	—
Toledo	144½	146	—	1½
Rock Island	109	115	—	6
Fort Wayne	104	98	6	—
Prairie Du Chien	61	67	—	3
Terre Haute	65	60	5	—
Terre Haute Preferred	86	84	2	—
Northwestern	48	51	—	3
Canton	48½	49	—	½
Cumberland	60	74	—	14
Wabash	69	65	4	—

—The panic extended to the Mining Stock Board, and business was almost suspended. The gold stocks especially were pressed for sale at a considerable decline from former prices. The copper stocks, however, were more steady at a slight decline. Quartz Hill Gold declined 15, sales being made at 10. Gunnel Gold was offered at 6¾; Colorado Gold at 7, and Denver at 8; 200 shares of Merrimack were sold at 4. Sales of Wallkill Lead were made at 3¾, and Placentia Bay Lead at 2. Norwich Copper was sold at 7. Hilton Copper was offered at 6¾; French Creek at 1⅞, and Flint Steel Copper at 17¼.

—At Boston yesterday Copper stocks were lower. Central closed at 73; Franklin 57; Hancock 12; Huron 58; Isle Royale 26; Mesnard 19; Pewabic 60; Pittsburgh 91; Superior 95.

—Comparative statement of the receipts of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad for the month of March, 1863 and 1864

	1863.	1864.	Increase. 1864.
Freight	$ 8,362 67	$13,548 30	$ 5,185 63
Passeng's	6,722 13	11,708 59	4,986 46
Mail	304 17	304 17	.....
Incidnt'l	51 55	274 86	223 31
	$15,440 52	$25,835 92	$10,395 40—67 32-100 ₰c

Total receipts of first five months of last fiscal year, $67,384 22; of current year, $1 0,815 12; increase, $43,530 90—64 1-10 ₰ cent.

Grain Freights on the Upper Mississippi.

The following card, from the Railroad Managers, appears in the Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday:

At a meeting of the Managers of the Railroad and Steamboat Lines, between the Northwest and Milwaukee and Chicago, held at the Sherman House, in the city of Chicago, April 12, 1861, attention was called to the fact that various erroneous statements and reports in the matter of grain rates from ports on the Mississippi to Lake Michigan ports, had been printed in the city papers, and it was deemed expedient to state, for the information of the public, that the grain rates adopted at the Convention held February 4th, 1864, are the same as those in force during the months of September, October and November, 1863.

Boston Pig Iron Market.

Iron—The market is firmer for Scotch Pig, and the balance of late importations held for an advance. Sales of No. 1, various brands, at $52@54 ₰ ton, the latter rate for Gartsherrie, now held at $55; American No. 1, which is scarce and sold ahead, at $52@54 ₰ ton, cash, now held at $53@55. In English Bar we note a further advance, with sales of common at $120 @125; refined at $130@135 ₰ ton. In Russia Sheet sales of lots as wanted at 22@25c ₰ lb, cash and 4 mos.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, April 21, 1864.

BUSINESS yesterday was not very active. The demand for most articles was falling off. The unsettled state of the stock market, has, no doubt, operated against trade generally. The weather was pleasant and, business on the wharf was active. The amount of goods shipped was liberal. The new packet M. S. Mepham, left last evening with a good trip. The Arcola, Capt. McCalium, will leave to-day for Louisville. The Starlight will cut loose to-day for St. Paul—so be on board. The Damsel did not get off last evening. She will depart to-day for Cincinnati. The Lizzie Martin had a fair up trip. The Citizen from Cairo had a big trip. The Ohio Valley was detained, but will be off to-day. A number of boats are due from Cincinnati; some of them will no doubt be found at the landing to-day. The Minerva departed with a fair trip. The Allegheny river boats continue to do a heavy business. The Ida Reese, Leclair and Cottage departed for Oil City. The Urilda and Echo No. 3 are due. Among the sales were the following, viz:

WINDOW GLASS AND GREEN GLASS—has further advanced. Single and double thickness will be 20 per cent advance in the bulk rates of March 1st. Fruit jars have advanced as follows: Pints, without corks, per gross, $12.10; Quarts, do, $15.00; Half gallon, $24.00.

LARD—We have no change to notice in this article as regards prices or demands. The receipts are only moderate. In barley and rye we could learn of no transactions. Wheat was dull. Prices were nominal. Corn was the leading article. A few hundred bushels was disposed of at $1.20@1.25 per bushel. Oats were in demand. Sales of 800 bushels at 85c.

HIDES—The market was firm. Prices tends upward. Sales of green salted, 11@11½c. Green butchers, 9c.; green calf skins, 11c.; dry flint—sales were made at 23@24c. Receips few.

WHISKEY—The market continues in a very unsettled state. Prices are altogether nominal. Sales 40 bbls, City rectified in lots, at $1.20. Some were asking $1.25 per gallon.

FLOUR—The market was dull and the sales were few and far between, dealers confining their purchases to lots sufficient for local purposes. The sales were all from store. 200 bbls Extra Family at $7 90; 38 do $8; 175 do $7 50@8, as to quality; 75 do $7 62@8, different brands; 40 do choice Extra Family at $8. The demand was for the best descriptions.

POTATOES—The demand was active and sales were liberal. Prices have an upward tendency. Sale of 1 car mixed at $1 05; 500 bush Peach Blows at $1 15; 200 do Buckeyes at $1 20, and 40 bbls choice at $4 10 ₰ bbl.

EGGS—The supply was not equal to the demand; sales 5 bbls at 22c; 6 do, 20c; 8 do, 22c; 7 do, 20@21c; 2 do, 23c.

APPLES—The demand is unchanged; sales 140 bbls at $4.

BUTTER was in good request, with a liberal inquiry; 10 bxs at 42c; 4 do, 40c; 6 do, 42@45c; 2 do, 44c; 25 bxs do—the terms were withheld.

SUGARS—The market remains firm, with a good demand; sales of 10 hhds Cuba, 17@17½c, Muscovados, 18@19c; Porto Rico, 17½c; Crushed and Coffee Sugars were unchanged. Molasses was in moderate request; sales 15 bbls old, 90c. Syrups—Sales 20 bbls Golden, 130c. Coffee—Sales 30 sacks Rio, 47½c.

RICE—Steady sales of 50 bbls; 10¾c for Rangoon.

FISH.—The demand was fair, former prices were well maintained. Sales 75 hlf bbl Lake Herring, $6 50. White fish; sales 35 hlf bbls $8 50. Mackeral; Sales 15 bbls No. 3, large $15; 20 hlf bbls do. $6 75; sales 20 bbls No. 3 medium $10 25; 10 hlf bbls do. $5 50.

BACON.—The market remains firm with a fair local demand; sales 10,000 lbs shoulder at 12½ 12¾c. Plain Hams; sales of 5,000 lbs at 16c. S. C. Hams; sales 8,000 lbs at 17c.

LIME.—Sales 100 bls Louisville at $1 50 per bbl.

CHEESE.—The new make has made its appearance; we note sales of 20 bxs at 13½@14c. The market opened pretty steep.

BEES WAX.—Is in good demand; we notice sales at 47@50c.

SALT.—Salt was much inquired for; sales of 45 bbls $2 55.

HAY.—The rates rule high; sales 10 loads at scales at $13@45 per ton.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, April 21, 1864.

The oil market yesterday was inactive. Buyers refused to take hold at the rates demanded by holders, hence we have but little to report. This morning the receipts were limited. The rates at this time are altogether nominal, as follows: Crude, in bulk, or packages returned, 22½@23c; packages included, 28@29c. Refined —There was, literally speaking, nothing doing; prices were about the same. We never witnessed less disposition to operate than was exhibited yesterday. Holders say they can wait. Their time will soon come round. The stock of Crude Oil on hand unsold is not large. The river, however, is in fine order, with a fair amount of daily receipts. The only sales that came under our notice were the following:

Crude—Sales 104 bbls at 23c, packages to be returned; 350 bbls do, 23c; 400 do, 22c; 800 bbls delivered in cars, 28c, and 150 do, 28¼c, packages included.

Refined—Holders refused to lower their figures, and buyers held off; and hence there was nothing to report except 50 bbls of cloudy Free Oil at 50c.

Benzole—Small sales of deodorized were made at 25c.

Residium—Was held at $4 25.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Rosenbach, 940 bbls; Burt & Armand, 50 do; J Wilkins, 250 do; Brewer, Barke & Co, 450 do; Robert Ashmuth, 11 do. Total 1,776 bbls.

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R

Lucesco Oil Co, 53 bbls benzine for Philadelphia; Sill & Co, 50 bbls refined for New York; Brewer, Burk & Co. 316 bbls crude for New York; Sill & Co, 85 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Oil Receipts by River.

And Sales in the Pittsburgh Market from the 1st to the 20th of April:

	Receipts. No. bbls.	Sales. No. bbls.
April 1	272	500
" 2	853	503
" 4	3,373	1,178
" 5	2,000	1,560
" 6	1,401	1,182
" 7	1,982	3,783
" 8	4,072	2,187
" 9	5,410	2,506
" 11	3,051	4,252
" 12	2,973	2,830
" 13	4,234	3,879
" 14	8,760	10,378
" 15	3,098	3,300
" 16	2,558	5,420
" 18	4,888	5,500
" 19	3,644	1,545

PIG IRON MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, April 21, 1864.

PIG IRON—The market was firm, with a fair local demand. The receipts are on the increase. The steamer Alpha, that arrived from Cincinnati, was loaded principally with Hanging Rock Iron. Two boat loads also arrived by the Allegheny river. Prices were unchanged for the various descriptions.

European Commercial Intelligence.

The *Times* (City Article) of Tuesday, April 5 says:—Attention to-day (Monday) has been almost exclusively directed to the speculation in bank shares; and the business in the English funds, and also in foreign securities has been unimportant. Consols closed at 91⅝@91¾ for money.

There was a full discount demand at the bank to-day.

No positive notification of the completion of the ceremony of the acceptance of the Mexican Crown reached the Stock Exchange to-day, but it was occasionally reported that information to that effect had been received.

Virginia Sixes declined I.

A new Swedish 4½ per cent loan for £2,000,000 is likely to be introduced in the course of a few days in London.

The *Times* (City Article) of Wednesday, April 6, says: The English funds opened with a dull tone, which was increased by the restriction of busines, consequent on bad weather, as well as by the news from Dybol of the wanton prosecution of hostilities by the Prussians. Consols declined ½, closing at 91⅝@⅞.

French Rentes closed at 68f 5c.

The Essex has arrived with £32,200.

The *Times* says: The question of the acceptance of the Mexican throne by the Archduke Maximilian is actually still liable to some doubt. The stock relapsed ⅝, closing at 45¾.

No movement occurred in American stock.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, April 4 and 5.—The market has been dull, and sales for the two days amount to 10,000 bales—2,000 on speculation and for export. Prices drooping.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, April 5.—Wheat 1 @2d ₰ cent lower than last week. Flour declined 6d@1 ₰ bbl. Indian corn attracted little attention; Mixed American, 28s 6d.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Monday April 4.—The market has been very dull.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET, April 5.—Sugar unchanged. Tea heavy. Coffee unaltered. Tallow quiet at 41s 6d@41s 3d.

New York Cattle Market.

BULL'S HEAD, April 18.—There are about 3,000 head of bullocks in the yards to-day, and about 200 have been sold here during the week, and several hundred at the other market places. This has affected the trade here to-day, so that although prices are as high as they were last week, the trade is not as brisk, and therefore not as good for drovers, because in such a state of trade, salesmen cannot get as liberal estimates of weight. The wholesale butchers are also more careful in their purchases, having suffered last week in consequence of the large number of fresh cattle brought in and sold on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, many of which were killed and brought into the wholesale meat market in competition with their high-priced purchases of last Monday.

The stock on sale to-day is of fair average quality, for this year, mostly from Illinois and other Western States, including a large lot from Missouri. Of course there are a good many thin steers and oxen, and some that should not be killed. The extraordinary high rates lately current, have tempted owners of some very rough stock to send it, decidedly not fat, and we have reason to fear will drain the country of stock cattle, so that in future the price will hold higher than it has for several previous years. The high prices have already seriously affected farmers in this vicinity, who depended upon buying cattle in this market in April to graze through the summer. Many will be quite unable to get a supply, not daring to venture upon such prices as prevail here to-day. The best stock, excluding extra, or holiday quality, sells at 16@17c ₰ lb for the net weight of meat, seller sinking offal; that generally voted good fair quality at 15@16c.

Rio Janeiro Coffee Market.

RIO JANEIRO, March 10.—By telegraph from Lisbon.—Purchases for two weeks 24,000 bags, price 7,500, stock 65,000, clearances to New York 23,000; loading to New York 10,000, and Baltimore 7,000; exchange 27¼d. [The New York Ship List says that letters to hand from Rio to same date, quote sales there as high as 7,900.]

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.

The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach 1,560 head this week. Prices are unchanged, but the demand is only moderate. First quality Pennsylvania and Western Steers are selling at from 15½@16c, second do, at 14@15c, and common at 12@13½c ₰ lb, as to quality.

The market closed dull, but holders were very firm in their views. About 100 head were shipped to New York.

Cows—218 head sold, at from $20@60 ₰ head, as to quality.

Sheep—About 4,000 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, at from 9@10c ₰ lb gross.

Hogs have advanced; about 2,150 head sold, at from $11@13 the 100 lbs, net.

The cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

800 head from Pennsylvania.
300 head from Illinois.
400 head from Ohio.
61 head from Iowa.

The following are the particulars of the sales

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reached about 218 head, and so d during the week at from $25@35 for Springers, and $30 up to $60 per head for Cow and Calf, as to quality. There is a fair demand at these rates.

CALVES—About 40 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 7½@8½c per lb, as to weight and condition.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 4,000 head this week. There is a good demand, but prices have declined 1c per lb for first quality. Sheep are selling at 10c, and fair to good at 9@9½c per lb. Lambs are selling at from $5@6 per head, according to quality.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reach about 2,150 head this week. The market is firm and prices have advanced with sales at from $11@13 the 100 lbs net.

1,300 head sold at Henry Glass's Union Drove Yard at from $11@15 the 100 lbs net.

750 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard by J. Crowse & Co at from $12@13 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

St. Louis Lumber Market.

The receipts the past week from the lakes, via canal, river and by railroad, have been considerable. Two or three lumber rafts are on the way, and they are due here in some ten days. We hear of the sale of one Missouri river raft to arrive, at $25 ₰ 1,000. Yard sales are brisk and prices firm at our quotations.

Logs—Two rafts of the St. Croix logs have arrived, one of which has been sold at $20 ₰ 1,000.

Yard prices for dry lumber are as follows:

First clear, ₰ 1,000 feet	$55 00@60 00
Second do ₰ 1,000 feet	50 00@— —
Third clear, boards	27 50@30 00
Joist, 16 feet and under	27 50@30 00
Joist, 16 feet and over	30 00@35 00
Grub plank	22 50@25 00
Sheathing	27 50@30 00
Dressed flooring, 2d rate	45 00@— —
Dressed siding	27 50@30 —
Shingles, A, shaved	6 00@— —
Shingles, A, sawed	5 50@—
Lath, ₰ 1,000 feet	7 00@— —
Cedar posts, ₰ 100	50 00@60 00
Mulberry do do	35 00@40 00

Dry Goods.

The following table will show the value of dry goods imported, withdrawn from warehouse, and warehoused in New York during the week ending Thursday evening:

	Impts.	Withdn.	Wareh'd.
Manufacturers of Wool	$319,916	$123,363	$93,202
Do Cotton	141,393	79,995	22,500
Do Silk	209,915	85,798	74,429
Do Flax	151,120	65,210	33,188
Miscellaneous	88,792	12,317	42,928
Total	$912,586	$366,664	$366,481
Add imports		832,566	

Total thrown upon market.....$1,299,240

As compared with the corresponding week last year, this shows an increase of $333,169 in the amount thrown on the market this year.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Exports of Boots and Shoes.

The *Shipping List* says that the demand for California continues moderate. No shipments from this port the past week, but from New York 355 cases have been forwarded.

The quantity cleared at the Custom House has been as follows:

	1864.	1863.
For the week, cases	177	774
Since January 1	26,072	17,504
Total	26,249	18,278

Showing an increase, compared with last year, of 7,971 cases.

New York Hop Market.

The market is dull and heavy. Sales of 100 bales at 20@22c for common to prime sound cash. Prime are very scarce and held at 29@32c cash and 1 to 2 cents less is not much inquiry for any goods above 28c. Moldy Hops are neglected and depressed at 5@15c as to quality. Yearlings are scarce and firm at 17@22c.

Louisville Tobacco Exchange.

The sales at the Tobacco Exchange reached 392 hhds, as follows: 16 at $3@3 95; 36 at $4 91 at $5; 47 at $6; 26 at $7; 17 at $8; 14 at $9. 17 at $10; 11 at $11; 7 at $12; 7 at $13; 7 at $14; 11 at $15; 5 at $16; 8 at $17; 11 at $18; 3 at 19; 3 at $20; 1 at $21; 1 at $25; 1 at $26; 1 at $28, and 1 at $12 ₰ lbs—the largest days' work of the season.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cairo.

PER CITIZEN—B C Sawyer, 6 bdls trees; Jas Herdman, 1 roll leather; Geo Calhoon, 52 casks soda; R H King, 11 sacks feathers; Thos Arbuckel, 22 bales cotton; Marshall, Fulton & Bro, 10 bales hemp; John Graziger, 10 hhds tobacco; J A Mazurie, 7 hhds do; A Schaub, 2 do; J Murphy, 3 do; J Lundy, 2 do; Clark & Co, 66 hhds tobacco, 142 bales cotton, 60 bbls whisky.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA—Ben Bartberger, 2 boxes; E Hazelton, 3 boxes, 1 bdl eggs, 2 sacks rags; R Post, 15 sacks rags; McCullough, 8 bbls whisky; Simpson & Knox, 516 sacks ear corn; C B Leech, 100 bbls apples; Graham & Thomas, 180 bbls flour; J Herbert 10 do; Logan & Gregg, 1 roll belting; McAlpin, 23 sacks oats, 10 bbls flour; I & W Fairley, 52 bales of hay; Clark & Co, 6 casks E ware.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—H McCluesney, 1 car corn; McCord & Co, 1 box furs; Bingham & Sturgeon, 43 sacks oats; N G Shaffer, 14 sacks corn, 3 do oats, 1 do potatoes; B A Fahnestock, 9 boxes; J G Caldwell, 7 bbls eggs; Schoenaker & Lang, 39 tierces hams; J Y Laughlin, one hundred green hides; H P Adams & Son, one car load of oil barrels; J M Bailey, 1 car fire bricks; W P Beck, 1 bbl eggs; G U Hoffstott, 322 green hides; J S Liggett, 144 sacks wheat, 6,0 bush do; D Wallace, 93 sacks oats; Spencer, McVay & Co, 100 bags barley; J Moorhead, 6 cars pig metal; J W Taylor, 21 bxs tobacco; Lambert & Shipton, 60 bbls highwine; Cook & Pettit, 6 hhds shoulders; Lambert & Shipton, 50 bbls highwine; Dalzell & Son, 7 tes grease.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—J Mullin, 4 hhds scrap iron, 22 bdls do, 1 old boiler; L H Vogt, 130 bbls potatoes; S B Floyd, 250 bbls sand; E D Dithridge, 100 do; Grafton & Co, 6 bbls eggs; Culp & Shepherd, 125 bbls apples; Schoenaker & Lang, 1 bx onions, 9 bgs flax seed; Lowell & Son, 40 bbls eggs; D Espler & Son, 9 do; Weaver & Sprankle, 11 sks wool; Schoenaker & Lang, 300 bbls flour; B Wolf, jr, 2 bxs tools; S Fahnestock, 2 do; A Hooveler, 1 car bones; Logan & Gregg, 9 bxs tools; Godfrey & Clark, 6 sks hops; F Van Gorden, 9 bbls eggs, 1 do butter; Caan & Riddle, 1 bbl butter.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.

J. Dalzell & Co., 22 sks potatoes; Groff & McKee, 10 bbls oil; Lucesco Oil Co., 52 do.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. cor. Wood and Fifth Streets, Second Floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire
On DWELLINGS, STORES, and
OTHER BUILDINGS;
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At as LIBERAL RATES as are consistent with security.
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BY STATE AUTHORITY.

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no16:2m

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RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Lizzie Martin	Laughlin	Cincinnati.
Citizen	Gallagher	Cincinnati.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
M. S. Mepham	Shaw	St. Louis.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were ten feet six inches of water in the channel and falling slowly. The weather during the day was cloudy. In the evening there was a mild rain.

The line steamer Damsel, Capt. Todd, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE steamers Glendale and Virginia arrived at Cincinnati, from Memphis, with full cargos of cotton.

THE fine steamer Ohio Valley, Capt. Chapin, leaves to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers going that way would do well to give her a call. Mr. Reppert, who has charge of the office, will be certain to take care of passengers.

THE fine packet Reserve, Captain W. M. List, leaves this day for Cincinnati and St. Louis. This boat has superior accommodations and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. Mr. Dorsie, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE fast passenger steamer "Ohio Valley," Captain Chapin, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Tuesday. This boat has fine accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE magnificent steamer M. S. Mepham, Capt Shaw, left last evening for St. Louis with one of the best trips that ever left this port. Her cabin was crowded with passengers. May success attend her and her enterprising owners.

THE fine passenger steamer Starlight, Capt. Harton, leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Paul. This boat has superior accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. G. W. Armstrong, who has charge of the office, will be certain to see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE fine passenger steamer Arcola, Capt. A. C. McCallam, Jr., leaves to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has been fitted up in a superior manner, and offers superior accommodations to passengers and shippers. Capt. McCallam is well known as a clever and attentive officer; he has hosts of friends, and does honor to their friendship. The first Clerk is Mr. Spear, a good officer and one who is very popular.

The New St. Louis Steamer W. R. Arthur

The following brief description of her we clip from the Louisville *Journal* of Saturday:

We were on the boat yesterday, and found everything arranged in a first rate and elegant style. She was built to run in the St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans trade. She will be a splendid addition to the famous packet line of new steamers now plying between St. Louis and New Orleans. Her extensive dimensions and superb finish, together with her power and speed, will at once establish her without a rival on the waters of the Mississippi. The following is a description of the steamer: She is 286 feet on deck, 260 feet hull, 42 feet beam, 38½ feet floor, 8½ feet hold; she has two cylinders 30 inches in diameter, 18 feet stroke, five 46 inch boilers 24 feet long, twenty-one 6 inch flues in each, with doctor, feeder, freight hoisters, capstan, and fire engine, furnished by Dennis Long, of Louisville. She was built by E. N. Porter, of Shousetown, Pa. The passenger accommodations are complete. The gentlemen's cabin is quite spacious, containing thirty-four rooms with double berths; in addition to which we have the ladies' cabin, with fourteen airy rooms. The rear of the cabin is occupied by two splendid bridal chambers. The other accommodations include a ladies' parlor, saloon, ladies' bath room, ladies' wash house, and a gentlemen's bath room. The cabin furniture is substantial, of modern make and elegant finish, and was furnished by John Simm, of Louisville, Ky.

CINCINNATI.

The river has receded nine inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night. There is 20 feet hence to Louisville, 9 feet in the canal and 7 feet in the Indiana chute over the falls. The Lower Ohio is falling, with 15 feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 7 feet in the Kanawha, and falling. The Kentucky river is in fair navigable condition, with 7 feet from Mundy's Landing to the mouth.

The Major Anderson returned to Pittsburgh, with 160 tons and 60 cabin passengers. She has 500 tons engaged at Maysville for Parkersburg and Pittsburgh.

The Empire City departed for Pittsburgh with 400 tons, including 300 tons of iron from St. Louis. The Colossus departed for Cairo with Col. Potts' 22d Ohio veterans, nine hundred strong. They are a splendid body of men, and the most orderly and best disciplined regiment we have noticed on our levee for many months. They are ordered to report to Gen. Sherman at Cairo, their probable destination being Tennessee.

The Argonaut No. 2 left for St. Louis with over 400 tons of Pittsburgh manufactures, after discharging 10 tons here. She has thirty passengers.

The Lady Franklin yesterday reshipped 181 bales cotton on the Marmora for Pittsburgh. The Franklin will return to Nashville.

The Leni Leoti brought 380 tuns from Pittsburgh. She is discharging 270 tuns here, and leaves for Louisville to-day with the balance of her cargo.

Capt. Porter, of the Argonaut, No. 2, being in ill health, returned to Pittsburgh last night, after the departure of his packet for St. Louis.

The Dumont brought ninety-eight rebel prisoners from Big Sandy yesterday. They were transferred to the mail boat for Louisville.

Capt. Lon. Bryson, of the Miami, and Captain S. B. Hempstead, late of the "Red Tube and Blue Lines," were in the city yesterday. The King of the Iron and Coal mines is in fine health, and ready to furnish his steamboat friends with a fine article of either Coal or Pig Iron at Hanging Rock.

SAINT LOUIS.

Business on the Illinois is now pretty brisk. The Illinois river Packet Company have three regular